UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN LIBRARY

WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, very cloudy, possible ... 14-17 (57-63). LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with rain. ... 14-19 (57-66). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, ... Temp. 14-22 (61-72). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. ... 4-11 (39-52).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi ... 5.50 Dirh	Greece ... 25 Drs.	Netherlands ... 1.75 Flor.
Algeria ... 3.00 Din.	India ... Rs. 9	Nigeria ... 70 K.
Austria ... 12 S.	Iran ... 95 Rials	Norway ... 3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain ... 0.500 Din	Israel ... LE22.00	Oman ... 0.540 Rial
Belgium ... 23 B.Fr.	Italy ... 500 Lire	Portugal ... 25 Esc.
Cyprus ... 300 Mils	Jordan ... 310 Fils	Qatar ... 3.00 Rials
Denmark ... 3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya ... Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia ... 4.25 Rials
Dubai ... 5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait ... 350 Fils	Spain ... 50 Ptas.
Egypt ... 70 P.	Lebanon ... fl2.75	Sweden ... 3.00 S.Kr.
Eire ... 30 P.	Libya ... L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland ... 3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg ... 23 L.Fr.	Tunisia ... 325 Din
France ... 3 F.	Madeira ... 27.5 Esc.	Turkey ... T.L. 37.50
Germany ... 1.50 D.M.	Malta ... 22 Cents	U.S. Mil. [Ser.] ... $0.35
Great Britain ... 25 P.	Morocco ... 3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia ... 22 D.

No. 30,067 *R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13-14, 1979 Established 1887

New Threat to Supply

Kuwait Oil Cut Expected in '80

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT) — Administration officials are saying privately that they expect Kuwait to join other major producers in cutting exports and reducing oil output next year, thus posing a new threat to world petroleum supplies.

They contend that the expected drop in Kuwaiti output to 1.6 billion barrels a day in 1980 from 2.2 million barrels could, in the face of reductions already made public by other oil exporters, severely disrupt the delicate balance of supply and demand in the world petroleum market.

These officials noted, however, that previous Kuwaiti actions on oil exports had served to moderate international supply problems and predicted that next year's reductions would not be precipitous. The expected cutback has yet to be announced.

Oil analysts of the Central Intelligence Agency are due to report to a House intelligence subcommittee next week their view that the world oil market is "extremely shaky," in the words of one official, and that a crisis in supply could occur next year.

Carter Comment

As for domestic supplies of distillate that include home heating oil and diesel fuel, the Department of Energy today made public figures indicating that 227 million barrels were on hand on Sept. 28, showing progress toward the target of 240 million barrels and confirming earlier evidence that a serious shortage feared this winter had been averted.

President Carter noted the trend in a discussion of energy with a group of editors. The White House today released the transcript of yesterday's meeting in which he asserted: "We have replenished our stocks of home heating fuel. Our target was to reach 240 million barrels on hand in primary stocks during October. We will meet that target. Some predicted at first that we would not.

"Now with that supply assured, we are shifting the emphasis on the middle distillates toward diesel fuel for both trucks and tractors, and my prediction is that we will have adequate supplies for the harvest season."

But supplies for next year, particularly of gasoline, are less sure, in the view of some federal energy experts.

In recent weeks, at least 10 oil exporting countries have stated that they were either curtailing production or raising prices, or both.

Before the international supply crisis precipitated by the political turmoil in Iran, the Kuwaitis were exporting 2 million barrels of crude a day, not counting production in the so-called neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Iran Export Problems

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — Internal troubles in Iran have reduced its oil exports to one-third of official targets, according to a London oil industry journal.

London Oil Reports, in an article to be published on Monday, claims that the National Iranian Oil Co. is offering available crude at prices far above the OPEC ceiling of $23.50 a barrel.

The report says the state-owned oil company apparently is urging major oil companies to buy cargoes at $36 to $40 a barrel.

Iranian oil exports are running at 1 million barrels a day compared with the official target of 3.3 million, the journal says.

Mozambique Says 50 Rhodesians Die

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Oct. 12 (UPI) — A military spokesman said today that Mozambican troops killed more than 50 Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops and shot down six warplanes when the Rhodesians invaded a remote area of Mozambique two weeks ago.

He said the Rhodesians overran two towns 10 miles inside the border east of Umtali, attacked a major Patriotic Front guerrilla base and destroyed a communal village, killing civilians.



United Press International

New York policemen subdue an unidentified man who tried to crash police barriers around the Cuban mission in Manhattan.

Castro Assails Exploitation of World's Poor

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 12 — Cuban President Fidel Castro, in a speech bristling with anti-American barbs, called on the nations of the world today to end the exploitation of the poor, build a new international order or face an apocalypse. And he accused the United States of having aggressive and exploitative policies around the world.

But the 52-year-old Cuban leader, addressing the UN General Assembly for the first time since he spoke here as a young revolutionary leader 19 years ago, declared, "I have not come here as a prophet of revolution, nor have I come here to ask or wish that the world be violently convulsed."

He said that instead he was here "to speak of peace and cooperation among the peoples, and I have come to warn that, if we do not peacefully and wisely solve and eliminate the present injustices and inequalities, the future will be apocalyptic."

His two-hour address, which dwelt at length on the disparities between the world's rich and poor, drew applause more than a dozen times and ended to a 1½-minute standing ovation and shouts of "Fidel! Fidel!" from the 152-member Assembly.

U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry and other members of the U.S. delegation stayed seated during the ovation.

One of the longest rounds of applause came when Mr. Castro said, "Human rights are very often spoken of, but we must speak of humanity's rights. Why should some people go barefoot that others may travel in expensive cars? . . . I speak on behalf of the children of the world who don't even have a piece of bread!"

Tight Security

Mr. Castro was driven to the United Nations this morning under tight security. As he spoke, thousands of anti- and pro-Castroites held demonstrations nearby, but they were not allowed close to the UN grounds.

Mr. Castro said he was speaking not as the representative of Cuba but as the current chairman of the movement of nonaligned nations.

He also said he was not here to "wound" the United States "in its own house" with his words. But during the speech's first hour, he lashed out at the United States for its policies in the Mideast, southern Africa and Latin America, particularly in Puerto Rico.

To a ovation from the Assembly, he noted that the nonaligned movement in its Havana summit meeting last month proclaimed its solidarity with the independence movement in that U.S. commonwealth island, "despite the obstinacy of the U.S. government demanding that the issue of Puerto Rico be considered an internal problem."

Mr. Castro also denounced "hostile acts, pressure and threats" against his country by the United States and noted that the nonaligned conference had condemned the unjust economic blockade "by which the United States seeks to isolate the Cuban revolution, seeking to destroy it."

He drew sustained applause when he declared the nonaligned movement's support for the Palestinians' right to a homeland within historic Palestine and denounced the U.S.-Israeli peace process, calling the Palestinians "the living symbols of the most terrible crime of our era."

Economic Disparities

After condemning U.S. policies in the Middle East, including the Camp David accords, Mr. Castro said nothing paralleled the Nazi genocide "more than the dispossession, persecution and genocide that imperialism and Zionism are currently practicing against the Palestinian people."

On economic issues, Mr. Castro said he was speaking on behalf of a Third World that is "struggling for an eradication of poverty, of hunger, of disease, of illiteracy, from which hundreds of millions of human beings suffer."

He demanded establishment of a "new world order based on justice, on equity, on peace" to replace "the unjust world system that exists today."

Missile Speech Directed at Europe's Left

Brezhnev Seen Skillfully Pressuring West

By Michael Getler

BONN (WP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's speech in East Berlin last Saturday, in which he combined conciliatory gestures with threats in an effort to forestall deployment of new U.S. medium-range atomic missiles in Europe, is being seen in allied capitals as a skillful attempt to stir up public opinion and enlist the sympathies of Western Europe's sizable leftist population as a way to stop governments from accepting these weapons on their soil.

"That is very definitely the case," says A.B.N. Frinking, spokesman of the parliamentary defense committee in the Netherlands. "We are not blind. We see what is going on." Nevertheless, he adds, "the people in Holland want to stop the action-reaction cycle of the arms race so we shouldn't say it is an offer that is not worthwhile until we have more facts."

The question of deploying some 572 new U.S.-built Cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe to balance new Soviet SS-20 missiles already in place is one of the most significant and politically sensitive issues to confront the North Atlantic alliance in many years. It has now been made more so by the direct involvement of the Soviet leader. This could drive a wedge between the United States and some of its European allies.

Looking for Clues

While U.S. officials tend to treat the Brezhnev remarks as mostly propaganda, Europeans, living closer to Soviet power and influence, are scrutinizing them intensely for clues to the future of detente on the Continent.

Although NATO ministers have already indicated that they are likely to authorize going ahead with deployment at the alliance's December meeting, that approval will then have to be ratified by parliaments back home.

Diplomats and experienced political observers in some countries where those missiles would be stationed acknowledge that the Kremlin leader's proposals and threats could have an effect on public opinion and on parliamentary approval.

At stake, therefore, are not only questions of modernizing NATO nuclear weapons and the European balance of power, but also cohesion of the alliance on a fundamental question of future defense policy, relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union, and the atmosphere surrounding future nuclear arms limitation talks and East-West troop reduction talks.

The issue is so sensitive in the Netherlands, say several sources, that the fragile coalition government there could fall if it backs the deployment plan. This, in turn, could influence support for the deployment plan in neighboring Belgium. And, if Belgium wavers, that leaves only West Germany in the critical central sector. Bonn has said repeatedly that it will not be the only West European non-nuclear country to provide bases for the new weapons.

At a seminar of the Atlantic Institute in Paris last week, Klaas de Vries, chairman of the defense committee of the Dutch Parliament, said that his country would want to know Belgian intentions before committing itself.

Thus, the issue is probably more fragile than the expected NATO endorsement reflects, and Mr. Brezhnev obviously senses that.

The U.S.-NATO plan is to begin within the next few years emplacing 108 new Pershing land-based missiles to supplant a similar number of existing shorter-range Pershings. In addition, about 464 ground-

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

Afghanistan, Pakistan Major Sources Of Heroin Supply for Western Europe

By Stuart Auerbach

KABUL, Afghanistan, Oct. 12 (WP) — Tribal areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan have become the major source of heroin for Western Europe, replacing the "golden triangle" of Southeast Asia, according to U.S. State Department and drug agency officials.

These remote regions, rarely under government control and now near anarchy because of the open rebellion against Afghanistan's Marxist rulers, not only have become major suppliers to Europe but also are beginning to ship heroin to the United States.

According to U.S. State Department estimates, Afghanistan and Pakistan grow enough opium to produce 55,150 tons of heroin annually, and the amount is increasing steadily.

West Germany alone is believed to receive from these two countries 85 percent of its heroin, some of which finds its way to U.S. troops stationed there.

"Significant quantities of Middle Eastern heroin [from Afghanistan and Pakistan] could possibly reach the United States by early 1980," said Peter Bensinger, administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, in recent Senate testimony.

"The growing Afghanistan and Pakistan opium surplus is clearly capable" of supplying heroin to many markets beyond those in Europe, including the United States, which is being increasingly deprived of its supply from Mexico," added Mathea Falco, assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters.

Because of the insurgency in the tribal areas of Afghanistan and political instability in Pakistan, international efforts have failed to establish substitute crops that would pay the farmers as much as they receive for opium poppies, according to authorities here.

Moreover, the instability here, in Pakistan and in neighboring Iran makes it easier to smuggle opium or its derivative morphine across borders.

The opium and morphine are moved not only by motor transport, but also by camel and donkey caravans.

Although they have only a tenuous hold over much of the country, Afghan police are waging a vigorous attack on narcotics smuggling — partially because of the strict attitudes of their Soviet advisers toward drugs and partially because corruption here has decreased, international narcotics agents here said.

Oddly enough, the war against heroin is one of the few areas where there is full cooperation between U.S. and Afghan officials.

The Afghans obviously are proud of their drug law enforcement record. Earlier this year, they invited UN officials here to watch the burning of a room-sized pile of hashish. The fire smoldered for three days.

According to sources here, the Afghans seized almost 81,000 pounds of opium last year and already have taken almost 10,000 pounds this year.

Narcotics officials here also said that the Afghan drug traders are beginning to find morphine, which is only one-tenth the bulk and lacks the odor and tar-like stickiness of opium, far easier to smuggle.



Dave Cook/WP

Opium is readily available in country markets here and Pakistan. In Landi Kotal, just over the Afghan border in Pakistan, for example, opium is freely sold in an underground bazaar, along with smuggled silk, perfumes and transistor radios.

To Curb 3d World Infant Death Rate

Ban Adopted on Advertising Baby Foods

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Oct. 12 (IHT) — In an effort to cut the rate of infant mortality in developing countries, 150 representatives from industry, governments and consumer groups, meeting here under the aegis of the World Health Organization and Unicef, today agreed to stop all promotion and advertising of infant foods and pledged a campaign to promote breast-feeding.

After the weeklong meeting at WHO headquarters, a spokesman for the industry, which has been severely criticized for the promotion of baby foods, described the meeting as "a constructive and important landmark in the battle against malnutrition."

Ian Barter, president of the International Council for Infant Food Industries, whose members account for 85 percent of the sales of baby foods in the Third World, described the agreement as "a major and extraordinary concession for an industry like ours to make." He also pledged the industry's determination to cooperate with WHO in establishing an international code of conduct on sales of infant formula.

Despite this, delegates from American and European consumer groups expressed disappointment at the outcome and announced the creation of an international coalition to continue a campaign, which has included an international boycott of the products of Nestle.

Mr. Barter insisted that infant formula has a vital role to play in supplementing breast-feeding and said that information about products would continue to be made available to doctors. "It is our right and obligation to give it and theirs to receive it," he said.

Consumer groups oppose this, saying doctors would simply pass free samples on to patients. "We don't want the production of infant formula to stop," said Leah Margulies of the New York-based Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility. "What we're saying is put it on the shelf and treat it like lettuce. Don't advertise it, particularly not to doctors."

Ms. Margulies added that efforts would be made to monitor violations of the industry pledge. She pointed out that several large companies — Bristol Myers and Ross Abbott of the United States and Glaxo of Britain — are not members of ICIFI and so not subject to the ICIFI pledge.

Mr. Barter said that companies that were not members of ICIFI would anyway find themselves subject to legislation agreed after consultation between WHO, ICIFI and governments.

A statement, agreed by consensus at the end of the meeting, stressed the importance of breast milk, which it describes as "the natural and ideal way of feeding the infant." It recommended that breast-feeding should start within 30 minutes of an infant's birth and that infants should not be weaned onto solid food until they are at least 4 months old.

The statement also recommended that the contraceptive effect of breast-feeding — women cannot conceive when they are lactating — be stressed. It emphasized the connection between the mother's welfare and the health of infants, and called for the workload on women in rural areas in the Third World to be lightened and for day-care centers and paid maternity leave to be extended in Western countries.

On the promotion of baby foods, which has been at the heart of scores of lawsuits in recent years, the report states: "There should be no sales promotion, including promotional advertising, to the public of products to be used as breast-milk substitutes or bottle-fed supplements and feeding bottles." It added that "promotion to health personnel should be restricted to factual and ethical information."

Consumer groups have argued that promoting infant formula foods inevitably leads to a decline in breast-feeding and that their use is dangerous when the water with which they are mixed cannot be sterilized. WHO and Unicef estimate that 10 million infants die each year in developing countries, the bulk of them from diseases, such as gasteroenteritis and diarrhea, carried by bad water and malnutrition.

A Cambodian Newsman's Desperate, 4-Year Struggle to Survive

'My People Are Dying . . . I Want to Ask Why Nothing Is Being Done?'

By Sidney Schanberg

BANGKOK (NYT) — Dith Pran, a Cambodian journalist employed by The New York Times who fled into the countryside after the fall of Phnom Penh to the Khmer Rouge in April, 1975, has reached safety in Thailand after four-and-a-half years of disguise, deprivation and, once, near-death from a beating for stealing a pocketful of rice because he was desperately hungry.

The beating, by 10 members of a village committee with heavy staves, took place in October, 1975, when the total daily food ration in his village was one spoonful of rice per person.

The 37-year-old journalist took refuge with this correspondent and other Westerners in the French Embassy compound in Phnom Penh when the Communist guerrillas took the Cambodian capital on April 17, 1975.

But a few days later, he and other Cambodians who had entered the embassy, were forced out and, like the rest of the local population, herded into the countryside as the Khmer Rouge began emptying all cities and towns.

Most of the other Cambodians who had worked for foreign news organizations were killed by the Communists in their purge of anyone with an education, according to reports that Dith Pran received from the journalists' relatives and friends during his wanderings inside the country.

The story of what happened to Dith Pran's family is typical of that of thousands of Cambodian refugees and not even as bad as some. His wife and four children were evacuated when the American Embassy pulled out on April 12, 1975, and they are now living in San Francisco, eager to see him. But of his mother and father, his five brothers and sisters and his numerous nephews and nieces, only his mother, one sister, and five nieces and nephews remain alive.

Brothers Killed

One brother, a student, was executed for being an intellectual, two others for being military officers in the American-supported Lon Nol government that the Khmer Rouge defeated, and a sister for being the wife of an officer. His father, a retired public works official, died of starvation — unknown to Dith Pran at the time — in the same period in late 1975 when he was caught stealing the pocketful of rice.

After his beating, he was saved by a village official who recommended punishment instead of execution and finally persuaded the village committee to go along. He was taken before the entire village population, publicly denounced for his "crime" and asked to swear that, if he broke the Communist rules again, he would forfeit his life. He so pledged.

Dith Pran survived primarily by passing himself off successfully as a taxi driver, dressing in shorts, dirty shirt and no shoes and always talking softly and respectfully and never about politics. The Khmer Rouge accepted him as one of the working class, never learning of his background.

Eight days ago, he crossed surreptitiously into Thailand after a harrowing flight with 11 men from Siem Reap province during which the two men walking directly in front of him were killed when they stepped on a mine. Dith Pran suffered only a slight shrapnel wound in his left side.

"I am reborn, this is my second life," he said, sobbing joyously when he was met by this correspondent two days ago in a refugee camp in eastern Thailand, 15 miles from the Cambodian border.

Dith Pran spent most of the last four and a half years in Siem Reap province and other areas in the northwestern part of the country — working in communal villages variously as a fisherman, vegetable farmer, rice paddy worker and cook. But he strongly believes, from what he has seen there and from witnesses who came through from elsewhere, that the population of Cambodia, an estimated 7 million in 1975 when the Communists came, has been reduced to 4 million by disease, starvation and massacres.

He talked of seeing "killing grounds" everywhere, of bodies in wells, bodies in fields, bodies piled near jails. Two execution areas in Siem Reap, he said, held the bones of 4,000 to 5,000 bodies each, adding that one could easily identify an execution site because the grass always grew taller and greener over these mass graves.

His food — and that of the rest of the population — frequently consisted of just leaves, pieces of banana plant trunks and papaya tree trunks and sometimes the skin of a water buffalo — food that used to be given only to pigs. He said that in the Battambang area, some people had become so desperate that they were digging up the bodies of the newly executed and cooking the flesh.

"My people have no food, no medicine, and we are being killed," he said. "What do human rights mean? What does the United Nations mean? Why don't they do something?"

Dith Pran was born in Siem Reap province and went to high school there, where he learned French in the classroom and English at home on his own. After high school, in 1960, he got a job as an interpreter for the U.S. Military Assistance Group then in Cambodia. When Cambodia broke relations with Washington in 1963, Dith Pran worked as an interpreter for the British film crew that was producing "Lord Jim" with Peter O'Toole.

Became Journalist

After that, he became a receptionist at Cambodia's best-known tourist hotel, Auberge Royale des Temples, situated opposite the main entrance to the Angkor Wat Temple complex in Siem Reap. The hotel is now destroyed, partly by bombardment during the 1970 to 1975 war, but mostly by the Pol Pot government, which dismantled it and used the bricks and stones of the walls to build irrigation works.

When war broke out in 1970, tourism ended and Dith Pran went to Phnom Penh to find work as a guide and interpreter for foreign journalists. He began working for The New York Times in 1972 and became a stringer a year later.

With the defenses of Phnom Penh crumbling, Dith Pran decided to evacuate his wife and children but chose to stay behind himself with this reporter in order to cover the story.

When the Vietnamese Army took over the country early this year, Dith Pran was picked, at the request of local villagers, to be the administrative chief of Siem Reap town, under the Vietnamese. He accepted the job, he says, because he was one of the few remaining educated persons left in the area and because he felt obligated "to help my people. They wanted a Cambodian in charge rather than a Vietnamese."

He said, however, that he continued to look for ways, as he had since 1975, to get out of the country and rejoin his family.

His tenuous relationship with the Vietnamese military lasted for seven months — when they discovered that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

2 U.S. Black Leaders Plan Public Appeals For Reconciliation With Jews in PLO Rift

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT) — The black leaders of two major civil rights organizations have decided to break their silence on the recent rift between blacks and Jews and to make public appeals for reconciliation, partly by warning against black overtures to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Their actions will put them publicly at odds with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Chicago-based black leader who returned a few days ago from meetings with Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders in the Middle East, and with others who have indicated an acceptance of the Palestinian cause through the Arafat organization.

The two leaders, Vernon Jordan Jr., the president of the National Urban League, and Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have been silent on the most sensitive aspects of the black-Jewish rift that began after the resignation in August of Andrew Young as ambassador to the United Nations.

A spokesman for Mr. Jordan said yesterday that he would deliver a speech in the next few days that, without naming names, would be harshly critical of those leaders who have been meeting with the PLO and that would stress the need for interdependence between blacks and Jews on domestic matters.

Mr. Hooks broke his silence by sending directives to the NAACP's 1,700 branches saying that members should not let the dispute about the Middle East interfere with the relations between blacks and Jews.

In an interview, Mr. Hooks said that, although the NAACP board of directors called last month for the U.S. government to negotiate with the PLO, he believed that, "if Americans want to involve themselves in foreign policy, they should do it through the State Department."

He added, "It is certainly more headline-grabbing to make a trip to the Middle East, but the way to accomplish results is to focus on where the power is — with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance."

This is what many leaders of U.S. Jewish organizations have been wanting to hear from the leaders of the civil rights organizations. The apparent acceptance of the PLO by some leaders of U.S. black organizations had angered many Jews, who say that the PLO is a terrorist organization that ought to be kept out of the Middle East negotiations.

At a meeting of some leaders of black organizations in New York on Aug. 22 that included Mr. Jordan and Mr. Hooks, a statement was issued that in part supported the initiative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in opening discussions with the Palestinian group.

Bayard Rustin, a leader in several black organizations who also attended the New York meeting, had broken earlier from the black group's statement through a series of articles condemning the Palestinian group and the efforts of U.S. blacks to forge links with it.

A number of meetings between blacks and Jews have taken place in several cities since August, largely at the urging of leaders of Jewish organizations.

Although there were sharp disagreements at many of those meetings, according to both blacks and Jews, most of the participants stressed that neither side wanted the dispute to disturb the initiatives that the two groups had undertaken jointly at the local level — efforts at housing integration, for example.

PLO Reportedly Criticizes Turkey

NICOSIA, Oct. 12 (AP) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat told Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit that Turkey should "get out of Cyprus and let [the Cypriot] refugees go home," the English language Cyprus Weekly reported today.

This incident happened during Mr. Arafat's visit to Ankara earlier this week, the newspaper said in a report from its Beirut correspondent. "Ecevit was clearly very upset by Arafat's views about Cyprus," the report quoted diplomatic sources as saying.

Mr. Arafat told Mr. Ecevit that neither the Palestinian nor the Cypriot problems could be solved without the withdrawal of foreign troops and the return of the displaced refugees to their homes, the sources told the Cyprus Weekly.

Frenchman Held With Copies of Giscard Taxes

PARIS, Oct. 12 (WP) — French police announced today that they arrested late last night a young man who was in illegal possession of photocopies of tax returns of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and aircraft manufacturer Marcel Dassault.

Those returns had been published by the investigative and satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaine with some key figures blanked out to avoid prosecution under a law forbidding the revelation of declared income.

The arrest was made in the same week as the publication by Le Canard Enchaine of allegations that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was offered a gift of diamonds by Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former Central African emperor, when the French leader was finance minister.

Police arrested Dominique Marie, 21, a former temporary employee of the Finance Ministry, who reportedly told them that he had taken copies of those and other returns at the request of a person whose name he would not reveal. Canard Enchaine editor Claude Angeli said that neither he nor any other staff members who might be concerned know Mr. Marie. "If this is meant to be a warning shot to stop us from making further revelations, wait until they see our next issue," Mr. Angeli said.

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet gave what he called the "most total denial" to allegations that Mr. Bokassa's archives had been transferred to the French Embassy in Central Africa "at any time." A number of journalists have said that they saw the papers being moved to the embassy by French paratroopers.

PLO Invitation Withdrawn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP) — Walter Fauntroy, the Democratic delegate from the District of Columbia, amid continuing criticism from the Washington Jewish community, yesterday withdrew his invitation to Mr. Arafat to speak in the United States.

Mr. Fauntroy said that he was withdrawing the invitation, extended last month during a trip to Lebanon, because of an almost total rejection by the PLO of a Middle East peace plan proposed by Mr. Fauntroy and other civil rights leaders.

Many of Mr. Fauntroy's friends had said that he would not be successful in his Middle East peace-seeking mission and one acquaintance said yesterday that Mr. Fauntroy may have been seeking a face-saving way to ease out of the situation.

Conference on Unity Adjourned in Chad

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Oct. 12 (AP)— A meeting of Chad's rival leaders, convened to set up a "government of national unity," was adjourned indefinitely yesterday because 5 of the 11 faction leaders failed to show up.

The conference was scheduled in Dougouia, in central Chad, under an agreement signed by the 11 factions at a peace conference in Lagos in August. A communique issued by the nation's provisional government said that acting President Goukouni Oueddai will consult with the rival leaders to schedule another meeting.



Associated Press

WESTWARD BOUND — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng waves to well-wishers before departure from Peking Friday for a three-week tour of Western Europe. Mr. Hua and his delegation of 15 will arrive in Paris Monday after a stop in Xinjiang Province. The tour, Mr. Hua's first trip to Western Europe, will include West Berlin, London and Rome.

Europe Sees Brezhnev Bid As Skillful Pressure Tactic

(Continued from Page 1)

launched Cruise missiles would be deployed.

The United States has had atomic weapons in Western Europe for 30 years; about 9,000 of them are still here, sources say. But the crucial difference — to the Kremlin as well as the West Europeans — is that these new missiles would be able to fly more than 1,000 miles and thus strike targets in the Western Soviet Union.

The missiles would be on U.S. bases, with the Pershings stationed primarily in West Germany and Cruise missiles here as well as in England, the Netherlands, Belgium and possibly Italy. Authoritative sources say they would also be exclusively under U.S. control.

The number of missiles reportedly was arrived at by calculating that the Russians, who now have more than 120 of the new and mobile SS-20 missiles deployed, would eventually have about 200 of these, each armed with three warheads, for a total of about 600 individual weapons.

The alliance has nothing to match those Soviet weapons at this point. It is because of the desire to plug that real, or perceived, gap in the West's ability to deter attack at any level and to resist severe political pressure that NATO wants the new missiles.

In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev first captured attention by a unilateral pledge to withdraw up to 20,000 Soviet troops from the roughly 400,000 believed stationed in East Germany and 1,000 of the 7,000 tanks there as a gesture of "goodwill and detente."

Then he said that the Soviet Union also was ready to negotiate reduction of its medium-range rocket force based in Europe, but only if the West refrained from deploying new weapons. If there was no restraint, he threatened stern Soviet countermeasures.

Officials throughout NATO have reacted with cautious interest to Mr. Brezhnev's proposals, seeing positive elements in them but also seeing attempts to confuse the Western public.

The allied political strategy to get the plan approved has always revolved around finding a partner for West Germany. Britain, whose Conservative government is expected to support the deployment plan, in Bonn's eyes does not count as a partner because it is already a nuclear power.

The effort to gain Dutch backing centers on what is called a "switch" plan in which it is hoped that Dutch reservations can be overcome by removing some older U.S. nuclear bombs, artillery and anti-aircraft weapons.

Belgium remains the key. Foreign Minister Henri Simonet is widely viewed as strongly disposed to back the NATO deployment plan. The Belgians are seen as not nearly as sensitive as the Dutch on such questions and as more pragmatic on security issues, like the French.

For the West Germans, the conciliatory portions of Mr. Brezhnev's speech were seen as a boost to getting SALT-2 ratified in the United States. Without SALT-2, there would be no SALT-3 and therefore no forum to discuss the European arms control portion of the NATO Plan.

The Kremlin has put considerable pressure on Bonn, which highly values its relationship with the Russians and which has an active left wing in its ruling Social Democrat Party.

Egon Bahr, a leading figure in the Social Democratic Party here who has close ties to the Russians, called on Moscow to stop production of the SS-20 and said "the way in which the Russians publicly critize Western plans, which are simply answers to Soviet actions, do not help very much."

In an editorial this week, the French newspaper Le Monde also pointed out that the "new phase in the arms race in Europe was not only the fault of NATO militarists but rather more the fault of the Russians, who ensured a Western response by considerably reinforcing their panoply of theater nuclear arms in recent years."

Son of Envoy Killed in Hague

THE HAGUE, Oct. 12 (AP) — Achmed Benler, 28, the son of the Turkish ambassador to the Netherlands, was killed today as he sat in his car in the center of the city, police said.

They said that a lone gunman was seen fleeing from the scene of the shooting. The ambassador's son was a student at a technical university in Delft.

Soon after the shooting, an anonymous telephone call to the French news agency, Agence France-Presse, in The Hague claimed that a group called Justice Commandos Against the Genocide of Armenians had killed the youth.

No Improvement Seen After 3 Mile Island

U.S. A-Plant Accident Team Criticized

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT) — The special group hired by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to make an independent investigation of the accident at the Three Mile Island reactor has informed the commission that the agency's emergency response team remains inadequate, more than six months after the incident.

The report by Mitchell Rogovin, the director of the Special Inquiry Group, said that the commission's failure to improve the way it responded to nuclear accidents was "a serious deficiency."

The commission's response to the nuclear accident that began March 28 at the Pennsylvania power plant was sharply criticized last week in a staff report by the Senate Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation. However, members of the commission and its staff assured the subcommittee at hearings on the staff report that many steps had been taken to correct the admitted shortcomings.

Not Single Entity

But Mr. Rogovin informed the commission Tuesday that his investigation had led to a different conclusion. "It appears that during the Three Mile Island accident, the NRC's emergency response team did not function as a single executive entity to manage the agency's response to the accident, but rather as a collection of individuals each of whom retained 'jurisdiction' over resources he ordinarily managed in noncrisis situations," Mr. Rogovin said.

"Not only does it appear that no measures were taken between April, 1979, and the present to remedy this situation," Mr. Rogovin continued, "but during the recent activation of the Emergency Management Team, it was necessary to draw up informal organizational guidelines on the spot during the ongoing emergency."

The activation to which he referred occurred Oct. 3, when a leak was discovered in a steam generating tube of the Prairie Island reactor in Red Wing, Minn. The emergency team was on duty that day from 3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., when it was determined that the situation did not pose a serious problem.

Agency's Authority

Mr. Rogovin said that it was essential that the commission's emergency response plan "unequivocally designate a single individual not only to 'head' the Emergency Management Team but also to exercise its and the agency's authority."

He said that the existing plan "does not appear unequivocal in this respect, nor has the implementation of the plan functioned in a way that there is a single executive, according to our information."

According to four officials familiar with the report, all of whom requested that they not be identified, at least part of Mr. Rogovin's criticism was aimed at Lee Gossick, who as executive director for operations is the commission's senior official.

"I think the Rogovin letter is wrong," Mr. Gossick said in response to an inquiry. "It doesn't surprise me in the slightest that people are looking for someone to pin the tail on before all the reports are published."

The subject of the proper role for commission members in a major nuclear emergency and Mr. Rogovin's criticism of the inaction of the commission since the Three Mile Island accident are expected to be discussed at a meeting of the commission scheduled for early next week.

Conservatives Vow Cut in U.K. Payment to EEC

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The Conservative government said today that Britain will not tolerate a situation in which it is the largest net contributor to the European Economic Community while being one of the poorest countries in Europe.

Addressing the Conservative Party's annual rank-and-file convention, Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour said: "We are not prepared to accept those aspects of community policy which place an unfair and disproportionate burden on Britain. The first change necessary is a change in our net budget contribution."

Sir Ian said that Britain pays too much into the EEC and gets too little out of it. He said next year it will pay $2.2 billion more into the community kitty than it will get out of it. "As a result," he said, "we find ourselves in the ludicrous position of becoming the paymasters of Europe."

"During the Napoleonic wars," Sir Ian said, "we were the paymasters of Europe. But then we were the richest country. Now we are one of the poorest. Yet we are becoming the largest net contributor to the budget, paying even more than [West] Germany.

He said Britain will "stand firm for an early and satisfactory settlement" of this problem at the EEC summit in Dublin in November.

U.S. House Votes To Decontrol Gasoline Price

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The House of Representatives today narrowly approved the immediate removal of price controls on gasoline, a strategy rejected by President Carter earlier this year as inflationary.

The 191-188 vote was cast on an amendment to a House version of a bill authorizing $6.9 billion in appropriations to the Department of Energy for fiscal 1980.

The decontrol of gasoline, recommended by former Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, was rejected by Mr. Carter last summer when he was preparing his energy plan. Energy Department officials predicted at the time that gasoline prices would stabilize around $1 or $1.10 per gallon with or without controls.

The vote followed a 257-135 vote yesterday against a proposal to halt President Carter's gradual decontrol of crude oil prices. After three hours of debate, the House in effect told President Carter to continue his gradual phaseout of price controls, which are scheduled to end on Sept. 30, 1980.

The House defeated 257-135 an amendment to the funding bill by Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., and Rep. Robert Eckhardt, D-Texas, that would have frozen controls at their present level for a year.

Suarez to Visit France

MADRID, Oct. 12 (AP) — Premier Adolfo Suarez will visit France Nov. 26 and 27 at the invitation of Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Common Market, U.S. Fail to Agree On North Sea Oil

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT) — The United States and the Common Market failed today to solve a dispute about how Britain's North Sea oil should be counted in applying the oil-import ceilings set by the Tokyo economic summit and adopted last month by the Common Market countries.

The Carter administration, which has adopted a U.S. import ceiling for 1980 through 1985, wants to be sure that oil produced by Britain will not be used to allow other Common Market countries to increase their consumption without violating the ceiling on imports, U.S. sources said.

They said that it is still not clear that the Common Market is committed to considering British sales to other Common Market countries as part of those countries' imports, covered by the ceiling.

U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan has written to the European Economic Community saying that member countries should get specific country-by-country targets as "an urgent piece of unfinished business."

Common Market representatives said here today that they have not had time to formulate a reply.

French Find Hideout Of Basques, Arrest 3

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 12 (UPI) — French police today uncovered a hideout of the Basque movement complete with a miniature hospital, and have arrested three Spaniards, police said.

The hideout was in the cellar of a house rented by a Basque nationalist refugee from Spain in nearby St. Jean de Luz, police said. The cellar contained beds, medical supplies and ETA documents, investigators said.



The New York Times

Dith Pran

Cambodian's Fight to Live

(Continued from Page 1)

had worked for Western journalists. They then told him that he was tainted and took his job away. Fearing worse punishment, possibly death, in August he slipped into the village of Phum Trom, about 40 miles northwest of Siem Reap town, from where he eventually made his escape to Thailand.

'True Hell'

Dith Pran is thin and his feet are scarred from his four-day, 60-mile trek through the jungle and over rocky hills, trying to avoid mines, ponggi sticks and bands of Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese troops. There is a big gap in his top front teeth that is the result of the malnutrition, a condition that is killing thousands in the country.

But reaching freedom has buoyed Dith Pran. He has been asking about old friends and reminiscing about the years before the Khmer Rouge takeover. His eyes, however, show what he has seen. Several times, as he told of his years in what he calls "true hell," tears welled and he turned his face away so that his pain could not be seen.

"My people are dying under the Communists," he said, "I want to tell the world how terrible it is. I want to ask why nothing is being done."

Dith Pran was transferred to Bangkok from the refugee camp Wednesday for the final processing for immigration to the United States. His sudden return to normal life was clearly something of a trauma.

He talked to his children on the phone and found that only the eldest could still speak Khmer, the Cambodian language. He wore shoes again and had bread and butter again and slept in a bed again.

When he had difficulty Wednesday getting the top off a bottle of orange soda, I teased him, saying he could not do it because he had lost all his strength. "Nothing to do with strength," he said, "I just don't know how to do it anymore. You forget everything inside that country." He laughed when he said it, but the pain was in his eyes.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

SAVE!

FF 410, S. Fr. 227, DM187

If you now buy the International Herald Tribune at the newsstand every day, you're spending almost twice as much as you need to.

Take advantage of our special introductory offer for new subscribers. You'll save 25% of the regular subscription price, or 44% of the newsstand price in most countries!

On a 12-month subscription, that represents a saving of FF 410 if you live in France, S.Fr. 227 in Switzerland, Fl. 242 in the Netherlands, etc.

Start getting more world news for less immediately. Complete the coupon below and return it to us with your check or money order today.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE INTERNATIONAL ESSENTIAL

I want to receive the IHT at my ☐ home ☐ office address below for:
☐ 12 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months
☐ Mr ☐ Ms
Address
City Country

Job title/profession
Company activity
Nationality Age

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request.

THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. Rates valid through November 30, 1979. 13-10-79

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER REDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT.

		12 months	6 months	3 months
Aden (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, Francoph (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Austria	Sch	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D Kr	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St	39.00	19.50	10.50
Greece (air)	Dr	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£St	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaysia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Monaco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N Kr	576.00	288.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,430.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Other Eur Countr (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

Moscow Expects Poorest Grain Crop Since '75

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Soviet official sources said today that this year's grain harvest was likely to be the poorest in four years.

The sources said that the expected harvest was 185 million metric tons. The total is close to estimates by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which monitors the progress of the Soviet harvest.

The department has said that the Soviet Union may buy up to 25 million metric tons of U.S. grain this year, and Western diplomats in Moscow said that the Russians were likely to do so.

According to the Soviet sources, an official report might be made shortly in Moscow on the preliminary estimate for this year's harvest.

Last year's total was a record 237.2 million metric tons. In 1977 the harvest was 195 million tons; in 1976, 223.5 million tons; and in 1975, 140 million.

New Cambodian Group Makes Aid Bid

PARIS, Oct. 12 (NYT) — A new group of Cambodian nationalists, opposed to both the pro-Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge factions in their country, announced here today that they are in a position to distribute aid to their starving countrymen.

The group's spokesman, Thon Ouk, said that a small group of nationalist fighters had already begun operations in Cambodia, presumably trying to clear passage points for supplies from abroad. There are a number of areas, he said, where neither the Khmer Rouge nor the Phnom Penh regime of Heng Samrin has full control and where, therefore, life-saving supplies could be distributed to the population without depending on either of the Communist rivals.

The president of the group, which calls itself the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People, is Son San, and the vice president is Chean Vam. Both are former premiers under Prince Sihanouk and respected elder statesmen. Mr. Thon said there was no alliance between his front and the Confederation of Khmer Nationalists, which Prince Sihanouk announced recently in North Korea.

The adherents of the Son San group were known to have become disillusioned with Prince Sihanouk, and to feel that a desperate situation has developed threatening the Khmer people with eradication if something is not done soon outside of Communist politics.

"Now that we exist [as a fighting group] inside the country, we can do something against the famine that is wiping out our people," Mr. Thon said. "We can get food into the zones not fully controlled by either side, and we have already started, although in small quantities."

It was known that the group had been organizing secretly for some time here. The decision to make a public announcement now was evidently an effort to win participation in international relief deliveries before all available supplies are turned over to one or the other of the Communist forces.

Meanwhile, the French government formally renewed an appeal to "the parties directly concerned" in Cambodia and to the international community for substantial humanitarian aid in "a situation where the survival of the Cambodian people is at stake."

Russia, China Set Full Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP) — The Soviet Union and China agreed today to go ahead next week with full negotiations on normalizing their relations, following three weeks of preliminary talks on agenda and other items, Chinese sources reported.

The sources said that the preliminary talks had failed to reach full agreement on the agenda for the formal talks, but that agreement had been reached to go ahead with a full list of topics.

Tass said that the delegations "agreed to carry out their first plenary meeting next week." It provided no details, except to say the latest preliminary session had been held today.

Continuing Debate Over Effects of Pollution

Idaho Lead Smelter Blamed for Children's Symptoms

By Bill Richards

KELLOGG, Idaho (WP) — Something terrible appears to be happening to children here, and their parents, with the normal anguish of parents, want to know what it is.

In Coeur d'Alene, 30 miles away, 8-year-old Lore Wilson struggles to write the alphabet. After 5 minutes and just six scrawled letters on the paper she gives up in tears of frustration.

"She used to be able to recite the whole thing from memory," says Judith Wilson, watching her daughter's efforts. "Now she has trouble remembering, and it upsets her. She seems to be going backwards, and we don't know why."

In Spokane, just across the state line in Washington, Lonnie Bruss also worries about her 6-year-old daughter, Katina.

"I tell her to check to see if a window is open, and she comes back with a diaper for the baby," Mrs. Bruss said. "She doesn't seem to understand things, and she forgets right away. I can't understand what's going on in her mind."

In another part of Spokane James and Pat Oberg have had to put their two sons into special classes for slow learners. "They can't seem to concentrate on anything or remember what you say to them," said the boys' father.

The children with learning problems and faulty memories have this in common: All were born or raised near the giant Bunker Hill Co. lead smelter here, deep in the heart of Idaho's rugged northern panhandle. The parents, although they lack hard medical evidence, have suspicions.

Lead is a highly toxic heavy metal whose effects on children have raised national concern in the last few years. Medical experts have determined that lead can cause nerve, brain and kidney damage and in high doses can kill.

In the absence of conclusive information, the Bunker Hill situation is becoming a classic example of the ambiguities and anguish that can surround an environmental pollution issue.

Several years ago federal medical experts identified the Bunker Hill smelter as the source of the nation's worst mass exposure of children to high levels of lead.

A 1974 study by the Center for Disease Control found more than 400 out of 1,000 children here had dangerously high lead levels in their bodies.

This was followed by another study, the Shoshone Project, cosponsored by the state government and the lead company. The now-disputed study concluded that — notwithstanding the heavy pollution — children near the smelter were not damaged by it.

That was where the matter rested, until some parents began to perceive new learning disabilities in their children. It is impossible to be precise, but parents of more than 30 children, interviewed here and in other places where they have moved, report similar symptoms.

Without neurological testing, it is impossible to determine whether the problems are connected with the children's exposure to lead.

"It is a thoroughly human reaction to blame the pollution as the answer for every problem troubling anyone nearby," said Dr. Kathleen Kreiss, the CDC's acting director for special studies.

Troubling Aspects

Yet other medical authorities say there are some troubling aspects about the Kellogg situation.

"Given some of the lead levels they found in the blood of those children in Kellogg, it isn't all that surprising those kids are showing signs of retardation," Dr. Ellen Silbergeld said.

Dr. Silbergeld, an expert on the effects of lead in children for the National Institute of Mental Health, dismissed as "meaningless" the fact that blood lead levels in the children had dropped sharply since the 1974 testing. Measuring lead in a child's blood after an exposure does not tell the extent of brain damage from the heavy metal, she said.

But blood levels do tell the extent of a child's exposure, experts said. In 1974 the federal investigators found more than 400 children around the smelter with blood lead levels measuring 40 micrograms or more per deciliter, with some up to 175 micrograms.

Last year the Environmental Protection Agency said any blood lead level over 30 micrograms could cause hidden damage to a child's nervous system. Other specialists have said that damage occurs at even lower lead levels.

Paul Whelan, a Seattle attorney representing two families whose nine children lived near the smelter, contends that doctors who performed neurological examinations found all nine children have nerve or brain impairment. The families, whose children had high blood lead levels in the 1974 test, are suing the smelter for $20 million.

Idaho officals, however, see no need to conduct neurological follow-up tests on other children who had high lead levels in 1974.

"We haven't heard of any problems," said Dr. J.A. Mather, the state medical official assigned to recommend any additional tests. "For some reason the children of Kellogg seem to be protected against the effects of lead. I really don't know why."

State officials and spokesmen for the Bunker Hill Co. cite the medical study conducted by the Shoshone Project on children who live near the smelter as proof that no long-term lead problem exists among the youngsters.

The study was set up jointly by the state and Bunker Hill after the 1974 findings. In its report in 1975 the Shoshone Project concluded:

"At the present time and in our best judgments we do not feel any permanent clinical impairment or illness has occurred [in the children]. Further, it is not likely to occur in the future due to this particular exposure."

Since then Dr. Mather has conducted blood lead tests among a small number of children living very close to the smelter. He said, blood lead levels have dropped here and there are no plans for any additional neurological testing of children.

Continued Pollution

But lead continues to pollute here. Federal air monitors show high lead levels around the smelter. In January of this year one sample at the Silver King Elementary School, which is just below the smelter stacks, registered 10 times the federal safety levels for airborne lead.

The Bunker Hill smelter is the largest employer in the northern half of the state, with nearly 2,000 jobs. Smelter officials have repeatedly threatened to close the plant if they are pressured by environmental regulations.

Dr. Philip Landrigan, the senior federal official assigned to the Shoshone study, now contends that it followed questionable scientific methodology that caused the results to underestimate possible lead problems in the children.

Dr. Landrigan also said that dozens of children living closest to the smelter with high lead exposures in 1974 were left out of the study.

A Bunker Hill spokesman said that the company put up all the money for the study, about $125,000.

But the company declared, "The Bunker Hill Co. had absolutely nothing to do with any medical or environmental selection of subjects or conditions relative to any aspect of the projects that were being conducted by various state and federal agencies on the Shoshone Project."

The study's director, Dr. Glen Wegner, a Boise physician and attorney, said that the study was fair. "It was a tough situation to referee," he said. "If we erred it was on the side of being too tough."



Associated Press

SIGNING THE BOOK — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger autographs copies of his memoirs after Friday press conference at book fair being held in Frankfurt.

Peace Plan Includes Israeli Withdrawal

Connally Proposes U.S. Forces Stationed in Mideast

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP) — Republican presidential contender John Connally yesterday proposed stationing U.S. military forces in the Middle East to guarantee a comprehensive peace settlement that would require Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab lands and allow creation of a Palestinian state.

Under Mr. Connally's plan, the Arab countries would be required to recognize Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries and guarantee that the West will have a stable supply of Middle Eastern oil at reasonable prices.

In the first major foreign policy statement of his bid for the Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Connally plunged into the midst of the thorny Middle East problem by attacking the Camp David accords — the centerpiece of President Carter's Mideast policy — as having lost "force or effect" and being unable to "provide the basis for successful negotiations on the remaining issues."

Controversial Aspects

However, the alternative formula outlined by the former Texas governor contains features that seem certain to provoke sharp controversy in terms of both domestic U.S. politics and international diplomacy.

For one thing, Mr. Connally's call for creating a large-scale, permanent U.S. military presence in the Middle East — one that would include sizable air and naval units — cuts directly against the grain of the post-Vietnam feeling of many Americans that the United States should avoid new military involvements in other parts of the world.

In addition, his insistence that Israel withdraw from the occupied territories, dismantle the settlements it has in these areas and permit the Palestinian inhabitants to choose their own form of sovereign government is in head-on collision with the policies of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government.

Mr. Connally said that Palestinian leaders "willing to put aside violence" should be welcomed into the peace process. But, he added, "those Palestinian extremists who refuse to cooperate, and continue to engage and indulge in terrorism, should be treated as international outlaws by the international community. They should be given neither peace nor refuge in any land."

Praise for Begin

Mr. Connally, who spoke at the Washington Press Club, praised Mr. Begin personally. He called the Israeli leader "dedicated, smart, intelligent, tough," and characterized him as "the type of leader every nation in the world would like to have."

But the bottom line of Mr. Connally's message was that "very serious doubts have arisen over whether the present Israeli government intends to return the remaining occupied territories." And, citing U.S. interests in the Middle East, he added: "A clear distinction must be drawn by the United States between support for Israel's security — which is a moral imperative — and support for Israeli's broader territorial acquisitions."

Leaders of various American-Jewish organizations initially reacted to Mr. Connally's speech with public caution, saying that they had not yet read it or needed time to study it more closely. Although most were unwilling to comment further on the record, several said privately that the Connally plan seems certain to draw heavy criticism from the American-Jewish community, and some, citing Mr. Connally's ties with Texas oil interests, characterized it as the peace plan of the multinational oil companies.

Mr. Connally said he was speaking out at this time because "nowhere are the stakes so high as in the Middle East . . . The oil of the Middle East is and will continue to be the lifeblood of Western civilization for decades to come."

Connally Leads Republican Fund Raising

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP) — John Connally raised more than $2.2 million for his presidential campaign during the last three months, far outdistancing his rivals for the Republican nomination.

During the same period, contributions to President Carter's re-election committee were down more than 40 percent from the previous three months, according to financial reports filed this week.

Mr. Connally has raised $4.3 million since January, and, almost 4½ months before February's New Hampshire primary, he has more than $1 million in the bank.

Mr. Connally, a former Texas governor and the secretary of the Treasury during the Nixon administration, has mined a virtual Who's Who of the U.S. business establishment to build his campaign funds.

Three of his Republican rivals — Ronald Reagan, a former governor of California, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas and Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois — are having financial problems.

The Carter-Mondale Re-election Committee raised $854,000, or less than $10,000 a day, from July 1 to Sept. 30, a period of political unrest among Democrats. It raised $1.5 million, or about $16,000 a day, during the previous three months.

With $886,764 on hand, the Carter-Mondale committee is not in financial trouble, and campaign officials insist that their fund-raising activities are on schedule.

Evan Dobelle, Mr. Carter's national campaign chairman, said that the committee had decided not to try to raise money in August, traditionally a poor month for political fund raising. "We're exactly on target," he said. "We're proceeding on schedule. We're not at all concerned."

But the fact remains that Mr. Connally, Mr. Reagan and George Bush, a former UN ambassador and CIA director, raised more than the president. In addition, a Florida committee formed to draft Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has raised $190,000, most of it in the last month.

The reports, required by law to be filed with the Federal Election Commission, give a number of other details about the fund raising for the 1980 presidential campaign. Among them:

- Mr. Reagan has a lingering, but perhaps not severe, financial problem. Although he raised $1.3 million during the last three months, his campaign is $300,000 to $500,000 in debt.
- Rep. Crane has been unable to recover from financial problems that began last spring when most of his campaign staff resigned. His campaign is $793,000 in debt, approximately the same level as on July 1.
- A dispute with his former campaign manager has left Sen. Dole $166,000 in debt. But much of this remains in dispute and Sen. Dole refuses to pay it.

Among the other Republicans, the campaign of Mr. Bush appears to be the most solid financially. Reports showed that he raised slightly less than $1 million during the last three months and has $147,384 on hand.

Mr. Bush has raised $2.4 million since the beginning of the year; Mr. Reagan $2.7 million; Mr. Connally $4.2 million and Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., $1.2 million, more than $500,000 of that since July. Rep. Crane has raised $2.7 million since he began campaigning almost 14 months ago.

For Mishandling Financial Affairs

Senators Vote to Denounce Talmadge

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT) — The Senate yesterday voted 81-15 to denounce one of its most senior members, Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., for mishandling his financial affairs.

Sen. Talmadge, one of the highest-ranking and most powerful members of the Senate, accepted the judgment without a serious fight. He asserted that he had won a personal victory because he had not been found guilty of any willful wrongdoing, only of neglecting to keep a close eye on office affairs and office aides.

"I stand before you firmly criticized," he told his colleagues after they decided that his handling of campaign and office funds had been "reprehensible" and had brought "dishonor and disrepute" on the Senate. "But I am not found guilty of intentional, wrongful, unlawful conduct," he added. "There is no recommendation of censure."

The senator had been accused of submitting fake expense accounts totaling more than $40,000 and of diverting campaign funds to personal use through a secret bank account.

The Senate's Select Committee on Ethics, which held hearings on the allegations, concluded that illegal expense collections had occurred and that a secret account had been used. But it did not conclude specifically that the senator had conspired personally in illicit activity. Instead, the committee said that he "either knew or should have known" that it was going on and referred the question of criminal responsibility to the Justice Department.

Some members of the Senate felt that "censure" was the most appropriate word to use to punish Sen. Talmadge. But the ethics committee, after almost a year of taking evidence, deliberating and compromising, recommended to the Senate that Sen. Talmadge be "denounced."

Debate lasted less than two hours and was characterized mainly by speeches praising the senator, who first came to Washington in 1956, for long, faithful and honorable service. The only members who spoke out forcefully against him were Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., the chairman of the ethics committee, and Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M., the vice chairman.

"The committee," Sen. Stevenson said in offering the resolution of castigation, "concluded that Sen. Talmadge either knew or should have known of these acts and omissions and that, by the gross neglect of his duty to faithfully and carefully administer the affairs of his office, he is responsible for these acts and omissions."

Sen. Schmitt said that he would have preferred to censure Sen. Talmadge. But he concluded that denouncing him would be adequate as long as the "strongest possible meaning" was applied to the term.

One of Sen. Talmadge's most forceful defenders was Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C. "If his constituents feel he has done wrong, they will have a chance to correct it," Sen. Thurmond said in an allusion to Mr. Talmadge's announced determination to run for re-election next year, whatever the impact of the ethics proceeding.

Equatorial Guinea Sets Amnesty Plan

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Oct. 12 (AP) — The ruling Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea announced a general amnesty yesterday for all citizens who fled abroad since the end of Spanish colonial rule in 1968.

The announcement followed the ouster of President Francisco Macias Nguema, who was executed by firing squad on Sept. 29.

Brown to Visit Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is scheduled to arrive here Oct. 19 for a two-day visit, the Foreign Ministry said today.

EC Aid Proposed for Poorer Regions

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — The Common Market Commission yesterday announced proposals to spend nearly $310 million on poorer regions of France, Italy, Britain, Ireland and Belgium during the next five years.

The money will come from a new section of the European Economic Community's regional development fund intended to help parts of the Community affected by the Common Market's own policies.

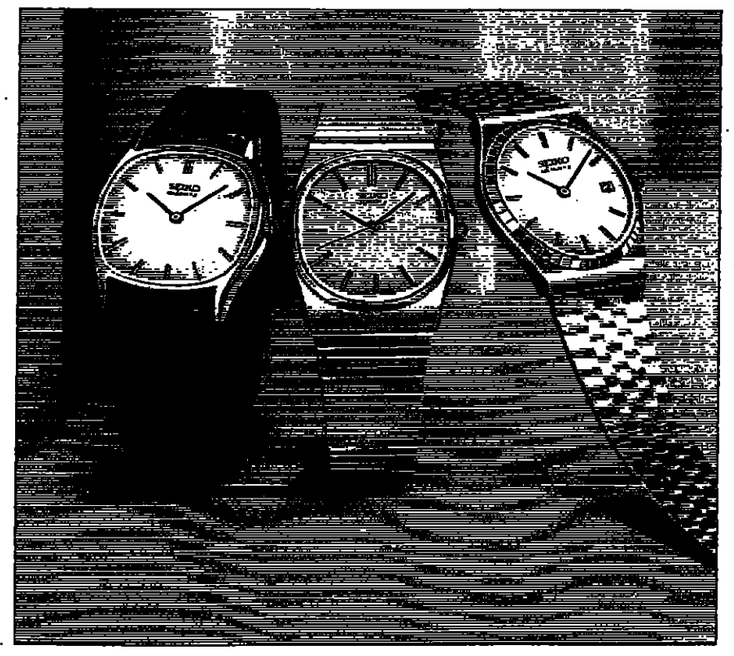
WASHINGTON, D.C.
A Renaissance of Graciousness
A luxury hotel in the great European tradition. Elegant, quiet, unruffled—never a convention.
THE MADISON
Washington's Correct Address
15th & M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Telex 64245
or see your travel agent
Marshall B. Coyne, Proprietor

As Seiko enters its second decade of world leadership in quartz technology:

Seiko Men's Dress Quartz Collection.

So slim, so elegant. So superbly accurate.

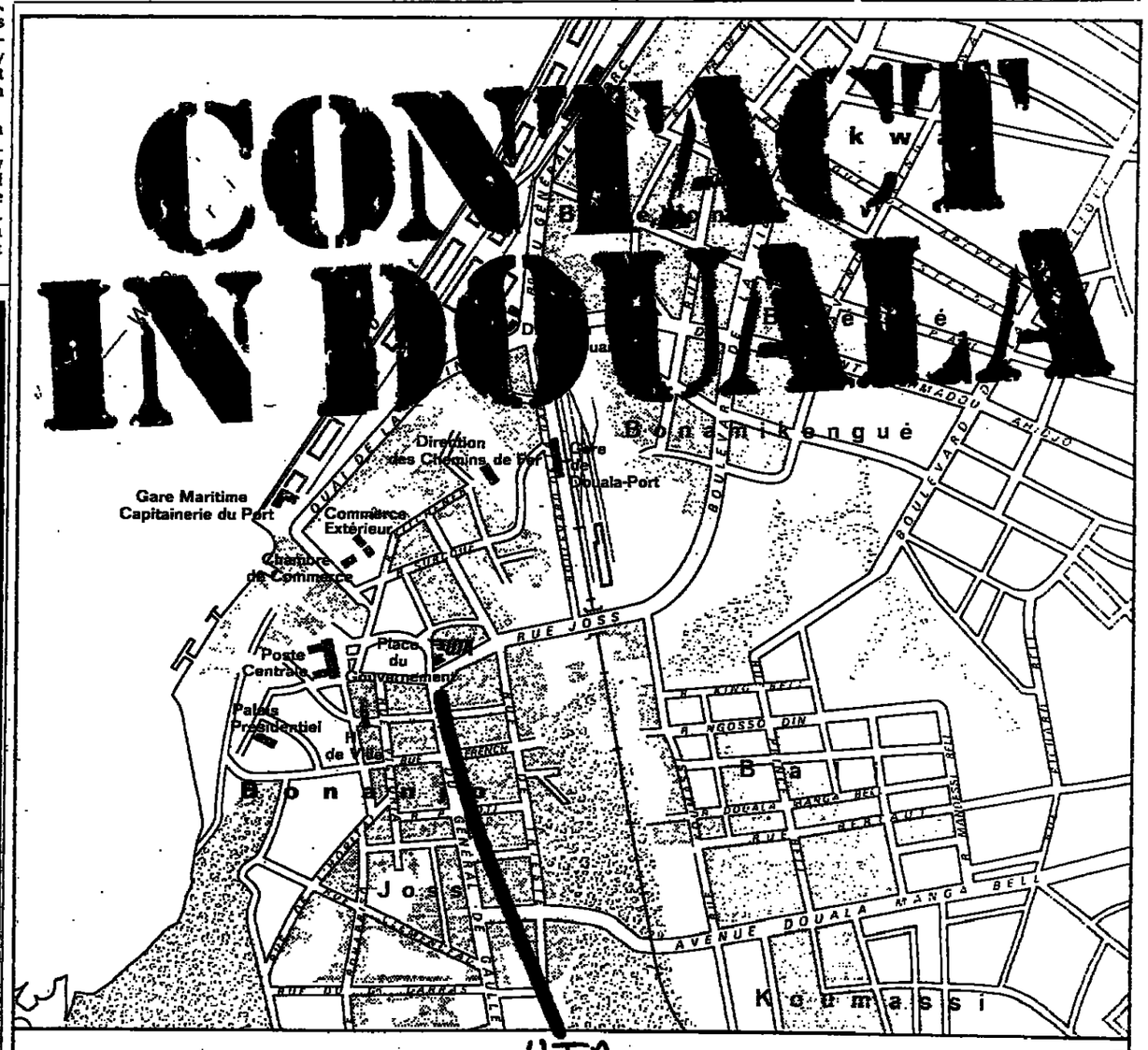
Now you can own a quality Seiko Quartz dress watch that represents a new level in fashionable sophistication. Here is impeccable styling combined with the unsurpassed accuracy and dependability of Seiko Quartz. Crafted with trim good looks. Engineered with Seiko's uniquely advanced technology. In a variety of starkly beautiful styles to satisfy men of excellent taste everywhere.
It's what you'd expect from Seiko, the company that sold the world's first quartz watch and that never ends its quest for quality and dedication to technology. Seiko Quartz.



SEIKO
Someday all watches will be made this way.

U.S. BOOK IN PRINT
DELIVERED FAST!
anywhere in the world
CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
for forms to
Book Service of America, International
Massachusetts 01867 U.S.A.

CONTACT IN DOUALA



UTA
Place du gouvernement, Douala
Tel: 42.20.20.

The Cameroons, a fast-growing market.

UTA an independent French airline so familiar with the distant but developing business centres of the world.

Our UTA team is there to help you in Douala. And you'll find we're operating more frequent schedules now, as part of our comprehensive direct flight service between France, Africa, the Middle East, Far East and Pacific.

UTA IS HERE TO HELP YOU! EXPORT WITH TEN FLIGHTS A WEEK - PASSENGER OR FREIGHT.

UTA
French Airlines

Abidjan • Accra • Auckland • Bahrain • Bamako • Bangui • Bordeaux • Brazzaville • Colombo • Conakry • Cotonou • Douala • Freetown • Papeete • Jakarta • Kano • Kinshasa • Lagos • La Reunion • Marseille • Lome • Los Angeles • Luanda • Lusaka • Lyon • Malta • Marseilles • Muscat • Monrovia • Nadi • N'Djamena • Niamey • Nice • Nouadhibou • Noumea • Ouagadougou • Papeete • Perth • Port Vila • Sydney • Tahiti • Tripoli • Wallis.

PUBLICIS S 693

هكذا من الأصل

Sees Way Opening for Cambodian Exile Group

Sihanouk Predicts Pol Pot Defeat in Hanoi Offensive

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Oct. 12 (NYT) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday that he believes the current Vietnamese dry season offensive in Cambodia will wipe out most of the remaining forces of the Communist Pol Pot government and open the way for a new federation of Cambodian exiles formed under his leadership last month.

In an interview here, the former Cambodian head of state said that, after Pol Pot's guerrilla bands are extinct, "China will have no choice but to support us." Although China is now serving as Prince Sihanouk's host, Peking is strongly committed to Pol Pot.

The prince said that China's ambassador to Cambodia and a number of Chinese military technicians have remained with Pol Pot. But Prince Sihanouk said he had information that most of the Cambodian Communist leaders, including Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan, the titular head of state, are actually in Thailand.

"Theirs is a government in exile," Prince Sihanouk said with a laugh, comparing their plight with his own since he was overthrown in 1970.

The prince contended that the new Cambodian refugee group, the Confederation of Khmer Nationalists, already has several small groups of troops operating inside Cambodia. One is led by Son Sann, a frail French-trained economist and former premier under Prince Sihanouk.

[According to reliable information and documents made available today, the Associated Press reported in Bangkok, Son Sann is the leader of the National Front for the Liberation of the Cambodian People. The resistance group was established Wednesday with a ceremony held inside Cambodia near Thailand's southeastern border, according to the sources. The movement aims to eliminate Vietnamese presence in Cambodia and set up a democratic, neutralist government.]

The prince also disclosed that he had sent a cable to President Carter yesterday urging that the United States not send relief supplies to the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh. "The solution of sending aid to the puppet Heng Samrin is a bad solution, because it will all be stolen by the Vietnamese for their soldiers," Prince Sihanouk told Mr. Carter.

"If you want to really serve the people of Cambodia, you should establish new refugee centers all along the Thai frontier and give them food and medical treatment." After that, he said, the United States and European countries should take in all Cambodian refugees.

The new federation of Cambodian exiles was created during a meeting late last month in Pyongyang, where Prince Sihanouk had been staying as a guest of the North Korean leader Kim Il Sung. Among the participants, the prince said, were In Tam, a former premier under the U.S.-supported government of Lon Nol, and Cheng Heng, another senior Cambodian leader in the regime that succeeded Prince Sihanouk's ouster.

Lon Nol himself did not come to Pyongyang, the prince said, but had informed him through In Tam that he considered himself a member of the new confederation of Khmer nationalists. Prince Sihanouk said he planned to fly to Paris next month and then go possibly to the United States to check on the situation of Cambodian refugees abroad.

Prince Sihanouk says he has been talking with diplomats and newsmen in hopes of lining up support for his new group. Since he was allowed out of Cambodia at the time Phnom Penh fell to Vietnamese forces last January, Prince Sihanouk said, the Chinese have tried to persuade him to accept a symbolic post as head of state of the Pol Pot government.

"But I have rejected their proposal. I cannot betray my conscience by joining a regime that has committed genocide against my people."

He feels confident that, once Pol Pot is vanquished on the battlefield, Peking will turn to him again as its best hope against Vietnam, and behind Hanoi, the Soviet Union.

New Liberation Group

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Oct. 12 (AP) — A man who says he is a cousin of Prince Sihanouk is a leader of the new National Movement for the Liberation of Cambodia, a group of refugees who want to drive both the remnants of the Pol Pot government and the Vietnamese out of their homeland.

"The future of Cambodia is here," Prince Norodom Soriavong, 33, told newsmen who visited his camp 20 miles north of this town on the Thai-Cambodian border recently. "Give us aid and we will be in Phnom Penh in two months. No, less than two months."

Reports Indicate Poison Gas Used On Lao Tribes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — An analysis of refugee and intelligence reports leads to the conclusion that poison gas has been used against mountain tribes in Laos, according to a State Department report released yesterday.

However, the report said the investigation has not proved that the reported attacks by Vietnamese and Laotian MiG jets and propeller aircraft did take place.

The report was released by Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, who said it confirms "beyond any reasonable doubt that Soviet-assisted forces have used poison gas extensively in Laos" against Lao Hmong hill tribes.

"The planes drop bombs and fire rockets, which usually explode above the ground releasing clouds of deadly gas which the Hmong have come to refer to as "medicine from the sky," Rep. Leach said.



United Press International

Stein Oernoej, Socialist member of parliament, is led away by police during protest in Oslo.

Lapps Are Fined, Continue Demonstration in Oslo

OSLO, Oct. 12 (AP) — After being fined $200 each for disturbing public order, seven hunger-striking Lapps and dozens of sympathizers continued demonstrations outside the Grand Hotel in central Oslo tonight to protest the planned water power project in the Alta-Kautokeino watercourse in Norwegian Lappland.

The police arrested about 250 persons this morning at the Storting (parliament) Square and then fenced in the place to prevent the Lapps, on a hunger strike since noon Tuesday, from returning and raising a third tent there.

"We're not fighting against the police but against the Storting and the government who approved the water project in our area over our heads and without asking our opinion at all," said Anders Gaup, one of the seven Lapps on the hunger strike.

After being released from police custody for the second time in less than 24 hours, the Lapps visited Premier Odvar Nordli's office in the government building. Although Mr. Nordli was not present, state secretary Kjell Kristensen accepted a new appeal from the Lapps demanding that the government and Storting reconsider the power project. The Lapps say that the project may hurt grazing land for their reindeer herds and spoil the watercourse as one of Norway's best salmon rivers.

The government has previously refused to reconsider the project after it was approved by a large majority by the Storting.

Obituaries

Dorothy Arzner, Hollywood Director

By Thomas Lask

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT) — Dorothy Arzner, 82, Hollywood's only woman director in the 1930s and 1940s, who guided such stars as Katharine Hepburn, Ruth Chatterton, Clara Bow, Rosalind Russell, Fredric March, Sylvia Sidney and Merle Oberon, died on Oct. 1 in La Quinta, Calif., where she lived in retirement.

After nine years in Hollywood as a script girl, film editor and scriptwriter, Miss Arzner made her debut as a director in 1927 with the silent "Fashions for Women," starring Esther Ralston, and went on to show herself as skillful in talkies as she had been in silent movies. She gave Rosalind Russell one of her outstanding roles in the 1936 motion-picture version of George Kelly's Pulitzer Prize-winning play "Craig's Wife."

Earlier, in 1927, she directed Clara Bow, an outstanding personality of the silent era, in "Get Your Man," and did what she could to shepherd the actress through her debut in the talkies with "The Wild Party" in 1929. One of Miss Arzner's greatest hits was "Sarah and Son," starring Ruth Chatterton, in 1930. Claudette Colbert and Fredric March co-starred in another Arzner film, "Honor Among Lovers," in 1931, and she teamed Mr. March and Sylvia Sidney in "Merrily We Go To Hell" the following year.

Never excited or temperamental on the set, Miss Arzner worked in a mature and sophisticated way to develop the personalities of the actors. Her women players often were cast in unconventional roles. In "Christopher Strong," in 1933, Katharine Hepburn was shown as an adventurous aviator. Women with careers were rarely the heroines of films of the 1930s, and Miss Hepburn had one of her outstanding successes in this unusual role. In the last film that Miss Arzner directed, "First Comes Courage," made during World War II, Merle Oberon was shown as a key member of the Norwegian underground. "Her pictures were intelligent and mature," said a critic of Miss Arzner's work.

The director, who was born in California, had not started with a Hollywood career in mind. In fact she had hoped to be a doctor and she attended the University of California. But World War I intervened and she signed up with an ambulance corps, although she never left the United States. Schooling seemed tame afterward and, after a visit to a Hollywood studio, she decided that directing was her true calling.

She managed an interview with Cecil B. De Mille and offered to start at the bottom, which she did, typing scripts. But she used the opportunity to learn as much about film art as she could. After a stint as a script girl, she became a film editor. The first picture that she cut was Rudolph Valentino's "Blood and Sand," and she was particularly commended for the job that she did cutting the bullfight sequences. She became so good at it that, when she later was doing other work, James Cruze asked her back to cut "The Covered Wagon," which he had directed and which became one of his greatest hits.

Paramount gave her her first directorial chance in 1927, but she also worked for other studios and producers, including Samuel Goldwyn, whom she admired, and Louis Mayer, about whom she was less than complimentary.

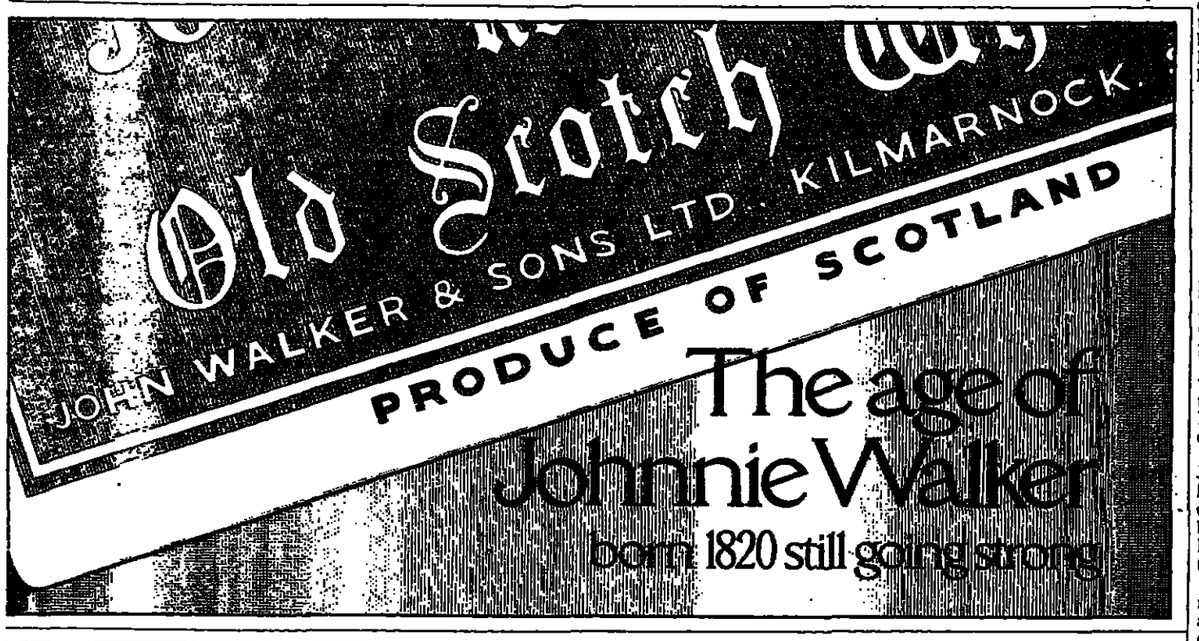
She retired after her 1943 film "First Comes Courage," some said because she was weary of the studio system. After some years of obscurity, however, her name surfaced in 1972 when the First International Festival of Women's Films opened in New York. She was honored by showings of "The Wild Party." The second festival, in 1976, featured a retrospective of her work, including the 1940 RKO comedy "Dance, Girl, Dance," starring Maureen O'Hara and Lucille Ball.

Joselito Fernandez

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12 (AP) — Cuban composer Joselito Fernandez, 71, who was best-known for his rumba hit "Guajira Guantanamera," died yesterday in a Havana hospital, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina reported.

Carmichael C. Pocock

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Carmichael C. Pocock, 59, the chairman of Shell Transport and Trading Co., died this morning, a Shell spokesman said.



The
MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS

PARIS, OCTOBER 29 & 30, 1979

An International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere and Ahmed Abdullatif, Director General of the Foreign Department of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, will be featured speakers at the fourth conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" to be organized by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research.

Also representing the public sector at this two-day working seminar will be Christopher McMahon, Executive Director of the Bank of England, speaking on "Sterling and the EMS." Jacques van Ypersele, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, and Philippe Jurgensen of the French Finance Ministry will further explore the future of the EMS.

Speakers from the private sector will include Treasurers of Peugeot-Citroen, Sandoz and Continental Oil as well as senior officers from Morgan Guaranty Trust, International Harvester and other multinationals.

Specific techniques for managing currency exposure will be discussed in detail: hedging, currency reinvoicing, technical analysis and the use of forecasts. Case studies will cover taxation problems, the medium-sized firm and the advantages of using forward markets versus local currency borrowing.

A point of special interset will be exchange rate and interest rate forecasts for the coming year. Simultaneous English-French translation.

Make sure your company is represented at this important international conference. Complete and return the registration form below today.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Forex Conference, October 29 and 30.

Surname
First name
Position
Company
Address
City Country

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: F.Fr.2,600 or the equivalent (plus 17.6% TVA for inscriptions coming from France). This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 15.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

RETURN TO:
The International Herald Tribune Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: 747.12.65, ext. 260.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Please reserve for the nights of October 28 and 29 the accommodations checked below:

☐ Single room (F.Fr. 320 per night)
☐ Double room (F.Fr. 380 per night)

Reservations must be received no later than October 15, and accompanied by a check for the first night.

Surname
First name
Company
Address
City Country

RETURN TO:
Mrs. Dominique Frot-Coutaz, Reservations Tour Congres, Hotel Meridien, 81 Boulevard Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, 75017 Paris, France.
Reference: Foreign Exchange Conference.

BUY A DREAM AND WIN A FORTUNE!

Tax Free Lottery Starts Soon

1st Prize: $ 608,000.00 2nd Prize: $ 304,000.00
3rd Prize: $ 228,000.00 4th Prize: $ 152,000.00

22 Prizes of $ 76,000.00 each
PLUS 39,274 Other Cash Prizes up to $ 38,000.00!

Total Prize Money: $ 20,000,000

And there's a wonderful opportunity for you to win, since only 70,000 tickets are sold (compared to 400,000 in other lotteries). Highlight: one out of every two tickets wins at least the cost of the ticket. So join the fun. Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form.

to
PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL
the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.
29 Mariahilfer Str. 1061 Vienna, Austria.
Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery.
Name
Address
City/Country
IHT 10

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGERS	Consistent	Int'l Plant Breeders (Seeds) S.A.	South of France	Young, energetic & ambitious self starters; fluent Eng., Fr.; Sales, mktg. or technical bkgd.	Maurice Smith, Marketing Director, Int'l Plant Breeders (Seeds) S.A., Chemin de St. Marc, 84120 Pertuis, France.	I.H.T. 4-10-79
EUROPEAN Manufacturing CONTROLLER		Digital Equipment Corporation	Geneva	Min. 15 yrs. proven manuf. financial mngt. exp.; prof. acctg. qual.	Bill Steel, Digital Equipment Corp., 12 ave. des Morgines, C.P. 519, 1213 Petit-Lancy 1, Geneva. Tel.: (022) 93 3311	I.H.T. 4-10-79
EUROPEAN SERVICE CONTROLLER		Digital Equipment Corporation	Geneva	Min. 10 yrs. progressively incre responsi. financial mngt. exp.; prof. acctg. qual.	Bill Steel, Digital Equipment Corp., 12 ave. des Morgines, C.P. 519, 1213 Petit-Lancy 1, Geneva. Tel.: (022) 93 3311	I.H.T. 4-10-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Very attractive	Leading Gulf bank	Gulf	40 to 50; prof. qual.; knowl. of functioning of foreign exchange markets; familiar with Bank acctg. systems.	A. Eastman, Whitehead Consulting Group Ltd., 21 Wigmore St., London W1.	Financial Times 4-10-79
EUROPEAN GENERAL MANAGER	Around £12,000	US Co. (Retail Site Evaluation Systems)	Central London, 50% travel	30 to 40; Eng. + Fr. &/or Ger.; grad. with mktg. & strategic planning exp.	David Bennett, ref. B.43684, MSL, 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6NB.	Financial Times 4-10-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	c.£25,000 job security	One of UK's principal "blue chip" manufacturing groups.	Northern Nigeria	35-45; extensive indus. exp. incl. control of capital expenditure.	Ref. G/FC/N, Michael Berger FCA, ERI, 87 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6JD.	Financial Times 4-10-79
OVERSEAS SALES MANAGER	c.£12,000	US Corp. (Radio Test Equipment)	U.K. for Eur., M.East & Afr.	Knowl. of radio communications; considerable travel; Eng., Fr. +.	Ref. ZC, Christopher Gold, Executive Dynamics, 23a High St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Tel.: 0442-62633.	The Daily Telegraph 4-10-79
EUROPEAN LEGAL COUNSEL	Competitive	Valeurite-Modco.	Brussels	Min. 4 to 5 yrs'. exp. with multinational co. or law firm; some travel.	Jan Appel, Valeurite Modco, av. de la Tranche/Tinklaan 2, 1160 Brussels.	I.H.T. 6-10-79
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	Negotiable + benefits	Major Gulf Bank		Fluent Arabic & Eng.; qual. accountants or univ. deg. in acctg.; auditing exp. in banking.	Ref. 1809/IHT, A-R. Moore, Touche Ross & Co., 4 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5UD. Tel.: 01-588 6644.	I.H.T. 6-10-79
RESPONSABLE EXPORTATION		Filiale Française d'un groupe international.	Paris	Form. école d'ingénieur ou de commerce; environ 5 ans exp. ventes biens d'equipement; Fr., ang.	Ref. RS 192 AH, ETAP, 4 rue Massenet 75016 Paris.	I.H.T. 6-10-79
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIST		Major New York City commercial bank.	New York City	US citizenship or green card status; PhD pref.; outst. record of academic & prof. achiev. in int'l economics.	Box 3093, The Economist, 25 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1HG.	The Economist 6-10-79
GENERAL MANAGER Nigeria	In excess of £20,000	Consumer products.	Lagos	Exp. & record of success in mktg. & sales overseas of fast moving consumer products; 35-45.	John Hoare, Hoare Healy & Partners, 9 Drum Court, London W2 4BL. Tel.: 01-727 2755.	The Economist 6-10-79

News Analysis

Paris Worried by Libyan Moves

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, Oct. 12 (WP) — Libya has replaced Cuba as the leading adversary in Africa for the French, the most active Western power on the continent.

Wherever the French move in Africa these days, they seem to find the Libyans across their path, with Soviet arms.

Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi does not profess goals identical to the Soviet ones but he does describe himself as a revolutionary and he finances and trains such radical Marxist groups as the most violent wings of the Irish Republican Army and the Basque separatist movement.

While Col. Qadhafi's views are not as close to Soviet views as are those of Cuban President Fidel Castro, the Libyans and the Russians seem to have established a close working partnership throughout much of Africa. Some official sources here suggest that Col. Qadhafi is prepared to offer the Russians a naval base on Libya's Mediterranean coast.

Former Colonies

Libya's actions in Africa are a concern not only to France but also to its African client-states and, increasingly, to the former British colonies in West Africa. The English-speaking governments of Nigeria and Ghana have been drawing closer to France as a shield against the Libyans.

Even though Libya has a population of only about 2 million, it uses its oil revenues of $1 billion a month to finance, train and arm a large variety of opposition movements. Col. Qadhafi's moves since his abortive attempt to help Uganda's Idi Amin stay in power show that Libya was not daunted by that military setback.

The Libyans are having growing success among the large black Moslem minorities in sub-Saharan Africa in depicting France as an obstacle to the spread of Islam. But Libya has not hesitated to back non-Moslems against Moslems.

A French official said, "When we switched our alliances in Chad and got together with the people from the north, we found the Libyans switching their alliances to the people in the south even though the northerners are Arab and Moslem. Whatever move we make, the Libyans do its mirror image."

The latest example of Libya moving in tandem with the Russians is the way that Col. Qadhafi was building Libya's presence in the Central African Republic under Jean Bedel Bokassa, the deposed ruler. French spokesmen say that there were 200 Libyans with the Central African armed forces and that the arms that they left behind included 6,000 Soviet-made submachine guns found at Mr. Bokassa's palace.

French sources say that the Soviet Embassy in the Central African capital of Bangui is one of the largest in the world, with a staff of 150 in a country of fewer than 4 million.

The French say that they now have confirmation from a Central African minister, who took part in the negotiations that Mr. Bokassa was conducting in Libya when he was overthrown, that the former emperor was offering Col. Qadhafi the two main former French bases in Central Africa. They are Ndele near the Chad border and Bouar near the frontier with Cameroon.

The bases would have given Col. Qadhafi and his allies the capability to intervene in areas that the French see as vital to their interests, notably against Gabon and Niger, the main sources of uranium supplies for the French nuclear energy program.

Col. Qadhafi even has offered on several occasions to buy the uranium mines of Niger. He also is said to have expressed interest in mining operations for various minerals in Guinea, Zaire, Mauritania and Upper Volta.

Envoy to Gabon

The French insist that Central Africa's uranium, much vaunted by Mr. Bokassa, was not economically feasible to exploit. But Central Africa's position makes it a good place to strike out for the uranium that is of interest.

French concern in the area was demonstrated by the decision to name a colonel who was the head of the Africa division of the French intelligence service as the new ambassador to Gabon.

French worry over Libya seems to be so great that it is serving as one of the motivations for a rapprochement between France and Egypt. The two countries had been on bad terms over the French hostility to the Israeli-Egyptian peace accords. France and Egypt have a common interest in counteracting Col. Qadhafi. Observers here see this as one of the most plausible explanations for the distinct softening recently of France's negative statements about the Camp David, Md., accords.

A visit last week by Saudi Arabian King Khaled to Libya was seen here an effort to moderate Col. Qadhafi and draw him away from the Russians, but French officials express pessimism that the Saudis will have much effect.

According to a top French official, French relations with Libya have been ambiguous for years. The French have sold Libya large numbers of Mirage jets, military helicopters and air defense rockets. They currently are delivering rocket-launching patrol boats and landing craft to Libya. Yet, despite his frequently renewed requests, Col. Qadhafi has not managed to get himself invited for a state visit to France.

With the help of Morocco and Egypt, France probably can contain Col. Qadhafi's ambitions in the Sahara. Algeria, which often has expressed its private annoyance over Col. Qadhafi's attempts to appear more militant in Saharan affairs than the Algerians, also has an interest in countering Libya.

But the offer by Mr. Bokassa to Mr. Qadhafi of the old French base at Bouar would have allowed the Libyans to leapfrog the psychological and physical buffer zone of the Sahara into the heart of French-speaking black Africa.



Associated Press

Alfa Romeo workers gather for a rally in an automobile factory on the outskirts of Milan.

Italian Auto Unions Demand Reversal of 65 Dismissals

TURIN, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — Italian unions today demanded that Fiat and Alfa Romeo withdraw the dismissals of 65 workers, and said that an uncompromising attitude by the automakers might trigger a "hot autumn" of labor unrest.

Premier Francesco Cossiga, after meeting yesterday with union leaders in Rome, said that he will act as a mediator between the two sides.

Workers at Fiat, Italy's largest private employer, held work stoppages and rallies in various factories throughout the country. Workers at state-owned Alfa Romeo held rallies near Milan.

When Fiat dismissed 61 workers earlier this week, company sources cited terrorist and vandal attacks against Fiat executives and foremen. Many of these incidents occurred during strikes and wildcat stoppages, the sources said. Fiat also announced a freeze in hiring, saying that this was part of an effort to restore order in its factories.

After Alfa Romeo dismissed four workers for absenteeism, saying that they had missed work 75 percent of the time during recent months, terrorist slogans signed by the Red Brigades appeared on the walls of the factory.

Workers have appealed the firings by Fiat. The company will decide next week whether to accept or reject the appeals.

By Tobacco Factory

Peking Students Demand Evacuation of 2d Campus

PEKING, Oct. 12 (AP) — About 800 economics students and teachers today marched down Peking's main boulevard, demanding that a tobacco company vacate their campus.

Waving banners and shouting "Return our campus," the students and teachers of the Peking Institute of Finance and Economics demanded that the Peking tobacco factory end its eight-year occupation of their school.

Meanwhile, People's University students announced today that the army had agreed to withdraw from their campus. Students there have boycotted classes for two days but said that they would return to classes on Monday. The army has occupied the campus since 1972.

Both groups of students demanded that the government carry out Document 166, which ordered all campuses that were occupied during the Cultural Revolution to be returned to educational purposes.

Students and army representatives reportedly were working on a plan for the withdrawal of the soldiers.

"Our actions are fruitful and we want to thank the State Council for help," said a student spokeswoman. She said that the agreement had been reached at a recent meeting involving the army and the State Council, including at least one deputy premier who was not identified.

While People's University students pasted up victory posters, a protest poster appeared by students of the Peking Sanitation School. The long yellow banner said: "Protest against the protective unit forces occupying our campus. Oppose this kind of warlord behavior and demand the return of our campus."

There was no immediate explanation of the situation at the sanitation school.

Seoul Opposition To Quit Congress

SEOUL, Oct. 12 (AP) — The opposition New Democratic Party decided today that its 66 legislators would resign from the National Assembly tomorrow to protest the expulsion of party leader Kim Young Sam.

Party sources said that the mass resignation is intended to force a new parliamentary election, but many political observers believe that the majority pro-government members of the assembly are unlikely to accept the resignations.

The assembly expelled Mr. Kim Oct. 4 on charges of anti-state remarks and activity in connection with his recent political campaign against President Park Chung Hee.

COTTON CLUB
6 rue Caumartin. 742 10 15
"MANHATTAN SATIN": CONTAGIOUS FUN.
PARIS, Oct. (IHT) — The "Cotton Club" has come to Paris and is installed in lavish, subterranean quarters at 6 Rue Caumartin. It is a welcome addition to the Parisian after-dark scene now dominated by discos. A "live" show in the cabarets is a rarity and here is one that is exuberantly alive, bounding with contagious fun.
Victor Upshaw has directed and choreographed the revue to the ultimate in modernity.
Thomas Quinn Curtiss
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
DINNER SHOW 180 F
Tip, wine, coffee, all included
From 10.30 p.m. Drinks from 100 F

Natural Law Cited

Qadhafi's 'Green Book' Keeps Women at Home

By Christopher S. Wren

TRIPOLI, Libya (NYT) — The notions that women are too fragile to compete with men and that a child belongs at its mother's knee and not in a nursery may not sound particularly progressive. But such convictions amount to revolutionary dogma in Libya today when they are voiced by Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

The Libyan leader, who took power in a military coup 10 years ago, has prided himself on creating what he calls a "third universal theory" that steers an independent course between capitalism and Marxism. His opinions have been incorporated in a little green book that governs nearly all aspects of life in the desert country, a leading oil producer.

The book's latest installment, which covers what Col. Qadhafi calls "the social basis" of his philosophy, was published this year, following sections on political democracy and economic problems. The Libyan news agency, Jana, reported that people converged on bookstores "in orderly queues" to learn about the latest thoughts of the leader of the revolution.

"The Green Book" is modeled after Mao's "The Little Red Book," but the contents are pure Qadhafi. The 37-year-old leader's outlook on foreign affairs has been shaped by the pan-Arabism of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. His domestic doctrines seem rooted in his nostalgia for the unfettered values of the Bedouin, among whom he was born and reared, and for the Spartan barracks life that he enjoyed as a young cadet and army officer.

"The Green Book" dominates the landscape of modern Libya. Col. Qadhafi's thoughts, summarized in catchy if somewhat elliptical slogans such as "In need, freedom is latent," embellish posters and banners in the dusty streets of Tripoli. They are pasted inside the jetliners of Libyan Arab Airlines and on the walls of offices and public buildings. They are declaimed at intervals over the state radio.

"The Green Book" is taken seriously because it often has been a harbinger of radical change. Having declared in the economic installment that workers should be "partners, not wage earners," Col. Qadhafi incited them last year to take over factories and businesses. The country has not yet fully recovered from the resulting economic chaos.

The book also says that "there is no freedom for a man who lives in another's house, whether he pays rent or not." Private building construction ground to a halt even before Col. Qadhafi followed up with a law that limited each family to one house. Spare dwellings were occupied by squatters and some Western residents of Tripoli were ejected from their homes on short notice.

While Col. Qadhafi discourses on ethnic minorities and tribes, languages, sports, the theater and child rearing in part three of the book, his principal preoccupation is the proper relationship between men and women. He explains it this way: "The male has played the role of the strong and tough without compulsion but simply because he is created that way. The female has played the role of the beautiful and gentle not because she wanted to but because she is created so. This natural law is just, partly because it is natural and partly because it is the basic rule for freedom."

Clinical Detail

To support his thesis he dwells in almost clinical detail on a woman's menstrual and nursing functions, which he contends make her more feeble than a man. "To demand equality between them in any dirty work, which stains her beauty and detracts from her femininity, is unjust and cruel," he says. "Education that leads to work unsuitable for her nature is unjust and cruel as well."

Inevitably this has raised uncertainty about what jobs or studies women may undertake. Does the prohibition on "dirty work" mean that women will not have to undergo military training? Apparently women still will, in accordance with Col. Qadhafi's instructions that weapons be placed in the hands of the people.

Col. Qadhafi has denied that "The Green Book" advocates sexual discrimination and, indeed, some of his pronouncements are enlightened by traditional Arab standards. He maintains that women should not marry against their will and should have the same right to divorce as men. He declares that "the woman is the owner of the house because it is one of the suitable and necessary conditions for a woman who menstruates, conceives and cares for her children."

The future of child-care facilities has been left in doubt by his contention that sending a child to a nursery "is coercion and oppression" against its "natural propensity" to remain with its mother.

He likens children in nurseries to chicks being raised at poultry farms, commenting that "meat from mechanized poultry farms is not tasty and may not be nourishing because the chicks are not naturally bred." He believes in nurseries "only for children who have neither family nor shelter."

The book also expresses disapproval of spectator sports and the performing arts.

At Deadlocked London Talks

U.K., Guerrillas Seek Africans' Support

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP) — Britain and Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas, unable to reach an agreement in constitutional talks here, were seeking support today from African states which back the insurgents in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Yesterday, Britain rejected demands by Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe to incorporate their forces into the army of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, but sought to stave off collapse of the five-week-old talks by giving the rebels additional time to consider a draft constitution.

The third party to the talks, the biracial government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, has accepted the British draft. Bishop Muzorewa hopes that Britain will be pressured into recognizing his government and ending economic sanctions against his coalition, which took office in April.

Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo conferred late last night with envoys from Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana. They did not respond to repeated British demands for a definite answer on the constitution.

Britain is relying on the three African states to obtain more concessions from the Patriotic Front.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe gave no indication yesterday that they were under pressure. Except for a minor concession, they maintained their principal objections to the draft constitution that Britain calls the only realistic hope for compromise. During a meeting of the three conference participants, the rebels backed off their objections to provisions that would guarantee citizenship to members of the white minority.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, adjourned the talks yesterday and has set no date for resumption.

Smith May Accept

SALISBURY, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that he may accept an overall settlement package at the London peace talks, even though he rejected British constitutional proposals.

As he left to return to London after a week of meetings with white colleagues here, Mr. Smith said that he would make no decision on the constitutional plans put forward in London until he had seen the whole package.

He repeated his stand that the British proposals were "less attractive than any other previous offer we have been made."

He added: "I reject them because I don't like them. In the end, I may have to accept even things I don't like and that's what happens when you come to the final package."

Salisbury Blackout Reported

SALISBURY, Oct. 12 (AP) — Nationalist guerrillas today sabotaged Salisbury's main power line, blacking out most of the capital in the first major disruption of the country's power grid in seven years of war, sources said.

An employee of the city's electricity department said that 75 percent of the city was without power, but there was no immediate official confirmation.

The Transport and Power Ministry said that the power line, running from Lake Kariba, 160 miles northwest of the capital, was "partially disrupted due to terrorist activity."

Attempted Military Coup Appears Over in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Bolivian President Walter Guevara uneasily weathered his first major political crisis today, but reports from the jungle province of Beni indicated that a coup attempt had not been completely contained.

A government communique said that the rebellious military officers had been persuaded to put down their arms by the high military command in La Paz. But this could not be confirmed because communications with Beni were cut off.

The coup attempt began just after midnight yesterday when troops of the 6th Army Division based in Trinidad, in Beni province 400 miles northeast of La Paz, marched out of their barracks and seized all major buildings in the city of 40,000.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian Workers Confederation called for a 24-hour general strike today to protest the attempted coup.

Rebel Decree

Earlier, a rebel decree read over Radio El Dorado called for Mr. Guevara's resignation, the dissolution of congress and the installation of a military government, similar to those ruling Bolivia for 15 years until Mr. Guevara came to power Aug. 8.

The rebellion failed to spread outside a few outposts in Beni province, and Mr. Guevara quickly gained support of the high military command to defend his constitutional government.

The army chief of staff, Gen. Victor Castillo and the armed forces commander, Gen. David Padilla persuaded the rebel soldiers to end the coup attempt while Mr. Guevara urged the nation to remain calm.

"The evident contradictions among the political parties, the labor unions, and the parliament about their understanding of democracy are giving a pretext to coup-making groups," Mr. Guevara said in a speech broadcast on radio and television.

Franjieh Militia Frees 190 After Plea From Pope

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (AP) — Gunmen of former President Suleiman Franjieh today freed 190 hostages taken in an inter-Christian feud in northern Lebanon, state radio said. The release followed an appeal from Pope John Paul II for an end to the bloody dispute.

The radio said that the hostages had been released to Red Cross officials at the Franjieh strongholds of Batroun, Chekka and Salaata. The fate of 35 others being held by the other party to the feud, the Phalange, was not known. There had been reports by the Phalange that three civilians who support them were executed by Franjieh gunmen.

Church sources said that the papal nuncio, Msgr. Carlo Furno, verbally delivered the pope's plea to Mr. Franjieh, who heads the Marada militia, and to Bashir Gemayel, commander of the Phalanage army.

Mr. Franjieh's command issued a statement that said, in part: ". . . In keeping with our age-old tradition of bowing to the will of the Holy See, the Marada command has decided to release all the individuals it has detained . . ."

U.S. Senate Cuts Foreign Aid Bill For 1981 by 3%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — The Senate voted yesterday to cut the $8.3 billion foreign aid appropriations bill for fiscal 1981 by 3 percent on an across-the-board basis.

Managers of the bill accepted an amendment offered by Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., D-Va., reducing the bill's total by $252 million. The decision was made shortly after the 50-48 defeat of another amendment by Sen. Byrd calling for a 5-percent cut.

The measure provides funding for economic and military foreign aid directly through loans and grants and indirectly through the international development banks.

Later the Senate defeated, 78-7, a bid by Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., to reduce the $1 billion earmarked for military aid for Israel by 10 percent. Sen. Hatfield wanted the cut to show Senate displeasure over Israel's use of U.S. F-15 bombers and cluster bombs to attack refugee camps in southern Lebanon.

Lotterie-Freundel
invites you to the great winning party
of Süddeutsche Klassenlotterie!
Look at the prizes - guaranteed!

1	x	1,5 Million	=	1.500.000 DM
5	x	1 Million	=	5.000.000 DM
8	x	1/2 Million	=	4.000.000 DM
12	x	1/4 Million	=	3.000.000 DM
6	x	100.000 DM	=	600.000 DM
414	x	10.000-80.000 DM	=	7.310.000 DM
15.240	x	1.000- 5.000 DM	=	18.680.000 DM
184.800	x	100 bis 500 DM	=	85.040.000 DM
200.485	PRIZES WINNING TOTAL		=	125.130.000 DM

400.000 Tickets Numbers! Almost every second Ticket Number a Winner!
Ask for details - or order
L.E. Freundel
D-6 Frankfurt/Main 70
Postfach 70 02 30
W.-Germany
☐ 1/1 ticket DM 600.- or U.S. $340
☐ 1/2 ticket DM 300.- or U.S. $170.
☐ 1/4 ticket DM 150.- or U.S. $ 85
☐ 1/8 ticket DM 75.- or U.S. $ 42.50
☐ send details.
participation for 6 months
A67
Name:
Address:

Patek Philippe.
Hand-crafted.
For color brochure The 7 Crafts of Patek Philippe write to:
Patek Philippe, Dept. HTN, 41 Rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.
Nautilus, the most rugged of Patek Philippe watches. Water-resistant to 120 m depth. Unbreakable mainspring.
Nautilus
PATEK PHILIPPE

CHURCH SERVICES

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel An der Heide, 33
English Masses in Oberursel Sat. 5:15 p.m. Sun 11 a.m.
English Mass in Frankfurt Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m.
Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 06171-52547

BELGIUM-BRUSSELS
AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH
7, Avenue Salomé - Woluwe St. Pierre
Service with Holy Communion 9 a.m.
Rev. Kenneth S. Nelson. Tel.: 771.52.40.

FRANCE-PARIS
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
7 rue Auguste-Vacquerie, Paris 16e
Metro: Kleber, George V, Boissière (bus: Etoile)
SUNDAYS: SUNG EUCHARIST 10:30.
with Sunday School & Creche
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingstone, 720.22.51.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Episcopal - Anglican
Interdenominational Congregation
SUNDAY, 9:30 and 11:00
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.
Tel.: 359-17-90. Metro: George-V & Alma-Marceau.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
6 Rue des Bons Raisins, Rueil Malmaison, West Suburbs Sunday Worship 10 a.m. S.S. 11 a.m. Service in English Dr. David House, Pastor 966 36 32

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, Paris-6e. Mo. St-Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9.45 a.m. Rev. A. Sommerville. Tel.: 607-67-02.

Volvo smooths the way

Purchasing a new car through Volvo Tourist & Diplomat Sales is most certainly one of the smoothest and most convenient ways to buy a new car when travelling or temporarily living abroad. A smooth way which not only allows you to enjoy a substantial saving, but also frees you from all the complicated and tiresome paper work that usually makes buying a car abroad so awkward. So why not let Volvo Tourist & Diplomat Sales smooth your way...
For further information, just send in the coupon, or talk to your nearest Volvo dealer!
To Volvo Car Corporation, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, S-405 08 Göteborg, Sweden.
Please send me more information on Volvo Tourist & Diplomat Sales and the Volvo programme. IH 5
Name . . . .
Address . . . .
Zip Code . . . .
City . . . .
Country . . . .
Telephone . . . .
VOLVO
Tourist & Diplomat Sales
S-405 08 Goteborg, Sweden.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, October 13-14, 1979

Vietnam and Genocide

Quite a country, Vietnam: twice within a year its behavior has drawn upon it well-founded charges of genocide. The first time, charges arose from Hanoi's policy of forcing tens of thousands of its longtime citizens of Chinese ancestry onto the high seas in boats no better than floating coffins. Uncounted thousands died before an international outcry ended at least the most egregious manifestations of that policy.

Having practiced genocide on one ethnic group, Vietnam promptly turned upon another. As part of an evident effort to dominate the whole Indochinese peninsula, Hanoi has put hundreds of thousands of Cambodians — perhaps even millions — under the threat of starvation. These people have been driven from their homes and fields into barren no-man's-lands where all the combatants in the continuing war in Cambodia, but especially the Vietnamese, are using crop destruction and denial tactics to impose their political control.

The international relief agencies have been beseeching Hanoi, which manipulates a puppet regime in Phnom Penh, to let them in to do what they can in a country so devastated anyway by years of violence that, in the best of circumstances, relief would be a spotty thing. But while Hanoi has made gestures of cooperation, it has effectively prevented the agencies from doing more than token service. It seems to be part of Hanoi's plan to use what it calls the "food shortage" to solve what is in its expansionist view a real problem in Cambodia: the presence of Cambodians. Genocide, far from being an incidental product of a political decision, almost seems to be *the* decision. Vietnam does not appear to want Cambodians to be saved from famine even in the parts of Cambodia that it controls.

Some thousands of hapless Cambodians are now crossing over to adjacent sections of Thailand. The United States is assisting in the international effort to care for that relatively small part of the population for which the Thai option is available. But for the great majority, things are different: extreme malnourishment and rampant malaria are taking a terrible toll. The effect on the general health and the birth rate has been such as to raise the possibility that a next generation of Cambodians will not be born or, if one is, that it will not survive in any numbers or strength.

The Vietnamese may not care about the Cambodians. Do they care about themselves? They are cutting themselves off for years to come from association with people and nations that care about human life. They will end up with no foreigners to turn to except the Russians. They invite and deserve contempt.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Georges Bank: Fish vs. Fuel

At first glance, the commercial fishermen and environmentalists who are resisting a search for oil and gas in the Georges Bank off Massachusetts seem to make a compelling case. The area is one of the world's most productive fishing grounds, and no one expects to find more than modest amounts of oil and gas there. Why risk contaminating a fishery that has provided food and jobs for 350 years just to power our cars and heat our houses a few days longer?

* * *

On closer inspection, however, the choice does not look so stark. Oil drills and fish should be able to exist side by side off Massachusetts — as they have in the North Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and other waters. Even in the unlikely event of a disastrous blowout or tanker spill, the damage to the fishery would be far less than the projected value of the energy. Thus if there were a need to choose between fish or fuel, an oil and gas field would almost always be judged more valuable to the U.S. economy than a highly productive fishery.

Georges Bank lies between 50 and 200 miles off the coast, at a point where the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current converge to stir up nutrients. Some 200 species of fish and shellfish spawn or feed there, including haddock, cod, flounder, scallops and lobster. The Bank is certainly vulnerable to damage. At spawning time, fragile eggs and larvae lie close to the surface. The area is surrounded by circulating currents that could prevent spilled oil from dispersing. A spill half the size of the Santa Barbara disaster would cause losses estimated as high as $125 million. Even larger spills are possible, as the blowout in the Bay of Campeche reminds us. Adequate compensation would have to be available for those injured by the drilling.

But the risks appear manageable. The leases now coming up for sale are in the safest part of Georges Bank, where currents are apt to carry any spilled oil out to sea. And the great diversity of marine life is itself a form of protection. A bad spill would mostly harm only a species that happened to be spawning. No experts believe the damage would be permanent. If temporary losses occur, other fish and foods should fill the gap.

Last year Americans landed fish worth $82 million from the Bank; foreigners took another $85 million. Over the next 20 years the total catch might thus be worth $3.3 billion. The energy potentially available under the Bank, though less than that in other oilfields, might be worth twice as much. Government geologists estimate the most probable yield from the lease area to be 123 million barrels of oil and 870 billion cubic feet of gas, worth $7 billion over the 20-year life of the field. These are little more than educated guesses. It is possible that no useful energy, or only gas, will be found, in which case the environmental threat would be minimal. Or, very large deposits of oil might be discovered, increasing the risk, but also the benefits.

The Interior Department, with advice from two federal environmental agencies, will watch over the drilling and set standards to minimize the risk (valuable lobster beds, for instance, have already been declared off limits.) Underwater drilling is a hazardous business. But the United States needs oil desperately. With close regulation, drilling for oil on the Georges Bank seems a risk worth taking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Monetary Austerity

The new monetary austerity measures decided by the United States had the expected effect . . .

In the longer term, doubts subsist on the possibility of maintaining these limits, because damaging secondary effects appeared immediately regarding other currencies, such as the pound sterling. One also wonders whether monetary discipline can be long maintained in the United States, given the coming presidential election of 1980 . . .

The dollar has found its master. Paul Volcker, to whom Jimmy Carter — who no longer has much support — has left the problem of reestablishing economic discipline chose radical means . . . Contrary to appearances, the new dollar support plan is not destined for other nations. The basic aim of the operation is to put an end to inflation tendencies in the United States.

— From Les Echos (Paris).

Spain and the Basques

The Basque case for autonomy is excellent, has been largely conceded by the government, and there is to be a referendum on Oct. 25 of which the result will be a virtual certainty: the Basques will get as much autonomy as is compatible with the continued existence of Spain as an entity. So should the Catalans, the Galicians, the Andalusians, and the peoples of the Balearics, the Canary Islands, Estremadura and Castile.

Perched on its rather wobbly summit in Madrid, Premier Suarez's government has conceded the truth of the important historical argument that Spain is really a federation in spite of the efforts of many conquerors — the Romans, the Moors, the Castilians, Napoleon, and Franco — to prove the contrary. ETA is undermining this nearly-won case by mindless murder.

— From the Guardian (London).

* * *

Just over two years after Spain applied to join the EEC, serious entry negotiations have finally begun. Neither party is under any illusion about the difficulties that lie ahead. The implications and problems of absorbing Greece and Portugal into the existing Community of Nine pale in comparison with those created by Spanish entry.

The difficulties are not just economic. The continuing threat of political instability in Spain was again underlined when Premier Adolfo Suarez's decision to call off a trip to America because of internal disruption.

— From the Financial Times (London).

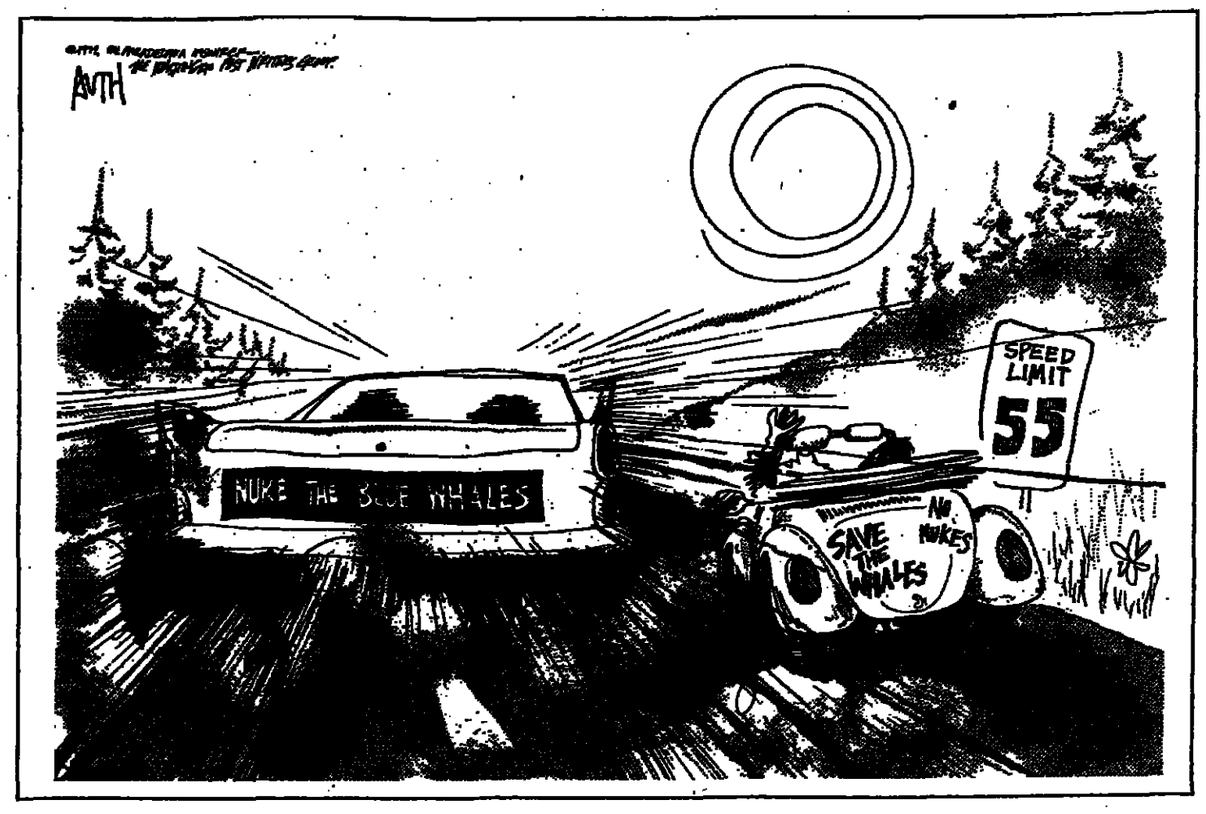
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 13, 1904

GENEVA — Count Zeppelin's new airship is nearing completion, and should be ready for an experimental flight towards the end of the year. Three years ago, the count made experiments in aerial navigation on the shore of Lake Constance. Unfortunately, they were not successful, and he lost a small fortune in the affair. the balloon and its accessories being sold eventually by weight in Germany. The new balloon will be somewhat smaller than the last one, which had a total capacity of 14,000 cubic yards and carried nearly three tons of water and ballast. The combined propelling power of its motors will be 80 horsepower.

Fifty Years Ago
October 13, 1929

CARDINGTON, England — Just as dawn was breaking this morning, the R-101, the world's largest airship, which cost Great Britain £1 million, was launched from the Royal Airship works here. The groundsmen performed an almost miraculous feat in moving the airship out in exactly three-and-half minutes, shining like a giant cigar. So exactly did the giant vessel move out of the hangar, it might have been moving on rails. On a dead-even keel, in mounted in the air in eight minutes, later beginning to discharge water in half-ton cascades, which fell flashing to the ground, while the men expertly dodged the falling torrents.



Russian, Russian, Everywhere

By Roman Solchanyk

MUNICH — At a time when ethnic and linguistic minorities in disparate parts of the world — Kurds in the Middle East, Basques and Catalans in Spain, and Bretons in France — are asserting their rights against dominant majorities, the Soviet Union is aiming at linguistic uniformity in its multinational community, in which about 130 languages are spoken.

This conclusion emerges from the draft recommendations of a major conference on "The Russian Language — the Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R." held in the Soviet Central Asian city of Tashkent last May.

A draft, a 34-page document recently received in the West, represents the most ambitious attempt at language planning since the Soviet education reforms of the late 1950s.

Ripples of Dissent

Not surprisingly, it has already caused ripples of dissent in several non-Russian republics, notably Lithuania, where shifts in linguistic policy are invariably linked with Russification.

In view of the explosive nature of the language issue in the Soviet Union, observers of the Soviet scene will no doubt pause to consider the impact on relations between the Russians and their 125 million "ethnics."

Why have Leonid I. Brezhnev and his colleagues decided that the time has now come for the Soviet minorities to acquire a fluent command of Russian?

A frequently cited reason is that Russian is the native language of the Soviet Union's majority nationality. Yet, almost a decade ago the Russians accounted for only 53.4 percent of the Soviet population.

A 1978 study by the Soviet demographer M.B. Tairnov, "The Development of Population and Demographic Policy," predicts that by the year 2000, the Russian share in the Soviet Union's population will have been reduced to a plurality of 46 to 47 percent.

Radical Shift

The implications for Soviet domestic policy of a radical shift in the ethnic composition of the Soviet Union reflects only one aspect of the problem. No less disconcerting is the foreign-policy dimension provided by the recent Moslem revivalist movements in Iran and Afghanistan, both of which border on the Soviet Union and include peoples with ethnic, linguistic and religious ties to their Soviet brethren (Azerbaijanis, Turkmen, Tadzhiks, Ubeks and Kurds).

Recently, Soviet scholars have become exceedingly forthright in voicing their concerns.

Great Bulk

In a 1977 book, "The Russian Language as the Means of International Discourse," F.P. Filin, director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Russian Language Institute, explained:

"Whereas on the whole the Russians constitute more than half of the population of our country, in connection with the decelerated growth of population in those areas inhabited by the great bulk of Russians and the considerable increase in population in the Turkic-speaking republics, the correlation along nationality lines of children in the preschool-age group (and also in the school-age group) is shifting substantially in favor of the Turkic-speaking population. In this connection, knowledge of the Russian language as the language of international discourse is becoming particularly urgent."

Mr. Filin is echoing the views of Soviet experts on nationality relations who have long maintained that mastery of Russian by non-Russians works toward the development of positive attitudes on sensitive nationality-related issues.

The Very Young

Relying on ethnographic studies, Soviet sociologists have argued that the most desirable form of acculturation occurs among those non-Russians who have learned Russian at an early age.

The draft recommendations for the Tashkent conference go a long way in fostering precisely the kind of "melting-pot" acculturation deemed desirable by Soviet language planners.

Heading the list of proposals, which cover every aspect and stage of the educational system, is the suggestion that the teaching of Russian be introduced in the current school year in every non-Russian kindergarten and nursery for children aged five. Russian-language training is to be intensified at all levels. Moreover, the recommendations were preceded last October by specific legislation in Moscow that is obligatory for all 14 non-Russian republics.

What effect these reforms will have on already existing ethnic tensions in the Soviet Union is difficult to gauge in any precise terms.

Nonetheless, the fact that the Soviet leadership has not yet published the texts of either the new legislation or the Tashkent recommendations indicates that it is aware of the reactions in such places as Tbilisi, Baku, Vilnius and Alma-Ata.

Roman Solchanyk is research analyst for nationality affairs for Radio Liberty. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

A Windfall for Whom?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — When President Carter held his first Washington news conference in three months, he was asked not a single question about the energy crisis, one of the major preoccupations of the period — particularly for those who sat in long lines at the gas station. The reporters did not even ask Carter to comment on the harsh treatment the Senate Finance Committee is giving his heralded "windfall tax" on oil company profits.

What's happening to the tax may be the least surprising story of the year, given that particular committee and its oil-stained chairman, Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana. It nevertheless puts in jeopardy the cornerstone of Carter's energy policy, his huge program for the development of synthetic fuels. It calls into question his recent $50 billion commitment to urban mass transit, as well as the idea of refunds to low-income families for the higher cost of gasoline and heating oil.

Committee actions so far also threaten Carter with the politically embarrassing possibility that when he decided to lift price controls on oil, he handed the oil companies the windfall, rather than recouping it for the taxpayers and for public purposes, as he promised would be done.

The decontrol decision, if carried through, should increase oil company revenues by about $400 billion in the next 10 years, as previously controlled domestic oil prices rise to world levels. But the net increase to the companies, after they pay about $173 billion in federal income taxes, would be "only" about $227 billion.

Of that sum, Carter proposed to recover about $111 billion by a special windfall tax — still leaving the companies about $116 billion in increased revenues for the 10-year period. The House acted rapidly on this request, approving a windfall tax that would yield about $104 billion, only $7 billion less than the president asked.

But the windfall tax is an excise, which would allow the oil companies to claim about $7 billion in additional deductions against state taxes. So the net $97 billion it would cost them would be taxation at the rate of 43 percent of the original $227 billion windfall.

Enter Chairman Long and the Finance Committee quicker than you can say, "Buy a thousand shares of Exxon!" The total 10-year revenue to be raised by the new tax was reduced to $70.5 billion, $34.5 billion less than the House bill envisioned. Since that could be offset by state tax deductions to a $65.5 billion payout for the oil companies, the Finance Committee reduced the rate of taxation on the windfall to only 29 percent. The companies would be left with about $162.5 billion of the original $227 billion — more than two-thirds.

As an example, the committee has voted to exempt from the tax the oil profits received by states, communities and public colleges and universities, thus taking $4.5 billion out of the tax revenues. That sounds defensible — except that it would further reward states (naturally including Louisiana) that will already receive more than $50 billion in added income as a result of decontrolled oil prices.

Having thus reversed the intent of the windfall tax, committee members went on to vote its "phase out", once it brings in 90 percent of its anticipated revenue. From that point on, the tax rate will be further reduced.

On the spending side, the committee at first outdid itself in voting tax credits for energy conservation purposes that would have cost more than its windfall tax would raise. But Chairman Long has pledged to hold these credits to $35 billion, which would leave only $35 billion for all other purposes.

Not Available

Carter had counted on financing a syn-fuel program from windfall proceeds. The $50 billion he said he would commit to urban mass transit also was to have come from windfall proceeds. If the Senate Finance Committee bill prevails, these funds will not be available. As for refunds to low-income persons confronted with $1-a-gallon gasoline and 90-cents-a-gallon fuel oil (or worse), big-hearted Sen. Long says only the worst-off among them can expect any relief.

The committee may well be right, of course, in dedicating revenues more heavily to tax credits for conservation than to syn-fuels. The latter are both an economic and environmental gamble; and contrary to Carter's program, conservation may offer the best hope for the quickest relief from national dependence on imported oil.

Otherwise, what is happening in the Senate Finance Committee seems to reflect the persistent inability of Congress — particularly the Senate — to react to the oil crisis with anything other than the narrowest assertion of regional, political and private interest. It reflects, too, the usual power of the oil companies to get what they want and to stave off what they don't want.

How the Senate and House bills will finally be reconciled remains to be seen, but the record does not justify optimism about a windfall tax on oil profits. If dogs don't bite the hand that feeds them, why should politicians?

©1979, The New York Times.

Letters

A Taxing Question

I was flabbergasted to read, in a recent Robert C. Siner piece (IHT, Sept. 20), that the man in charge of the tax aspect of the administration's congressionally mandated reports on how the United States treats its expatriates is none other than Donald C. Lubick, assistant secretary of the Treasury for tax policy.

Some readers may remember an editorial page article "The U.S. Position on Taxing Abroad" (IHT, April 9). In discussing the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, the author made statements which, taken as a whole, constitute, I think, a kind of reasoned judgment on the issue of expatriate taxation. Apparently, the Herald Tribune headline writer agreed with me, witness the title of the article.

Here is a sample of the sort of statement I have in mind: "I think two points (which tend to be overlooked) deserve to be made about the new law. One is that the appropriate taxation of Americans employed abroad has been thoroughly considered by Congress and the administration, from all angles; the second is that the solution is, although admittedly complex, eminently fair . . ."

In treating with overseas taxation as an element in the U.S. export picture, the author of "The U.S. Position on Taxing Abroad" pointed out that "some [expatriates] have no connection with U.S. exports. Some, in fact, may be generating U.S. imports." . . . And, further . . . "If what is desired is strictly an export incentive, tax relief to Americans working overseas is a rather clumsy tool."

The piece ended with the comment that " . . . the rules [embodied in the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978] provide Americans overseas a fair and certain system which we hope will service well for many years."

The man who wrote these words is, of course, Mr. Lubick. To have put him to the task of making an objective judgment on the equity of current expatriate taxation procedures was absurd. (Alas, he may already have completed that job as part of the presidential report sent to Congress on Aug. 25.) Further, it seems wrong to have asked him to decide whether the tax law puts overseas Americans at a competitive disadvantage vis-a-vis other nationals, for the simple reason that he has displayed, in these very columns, a pre-conceived point of view, or, if you will, a prejudice.

Lubick's position must have been, and must still be, impossible — unfair to the expatriate community and unfair to him. To order him to prepare the section on taxation for the presidential reports is like asking Jane Fonda to produce an even-handed study of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, or requesting that ex-President Nixon write an objective essay on the journalistic contributions of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein.

Both Jane Fonda and Richard Nixon would respectively, be bad choices for the projects. Their views are known; they have taken sides.

So has Mr. Lubick (whom I suspect of having participated in writing the law). In the time-honored tradition of Anglo-Saxon justice, he should remove himself from consideration of this particular case. Otherwise, certain of us, with evil minds, might even think that (as they say at the track) the fix is in.

WILLIAM HAVEMORE.
Rome.

Hungary: A Deep Apathy?

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE — Eight out of Communist youth leaders Hungary have no idea who is su posed to be running their country.

That, at least, is the conclusion a recently-published public opini poll which reveals the depth of p litical ignorance and apathy amo young people in Eastern Europe day. The former Soviet leader Ni ta Khrushchev was described vi ously by those polled as "a U president in the early 1960s." " first man in space" and "the mar ger of a collective farm."

Perhaps the most startling fa about the poll is that it was co ducted among the very young Hu garians who are expected to kn most about politics: officials of t Communist Youth League.

These young men are regarded the hope of the future and are r quired to pass their political know edge on to others. They are the a tithesis of the youngsters attach earlier this month by Hungari leader Janos Kadar for "loafi about in subways with safety-pi through their ears."

General Mood

Although the poll was confin to Hungary, there can be lit doubt that it reflects a gener mood among young peop throughout the region. The explan tion seems to lie in a mixture cynicism about the value of politic activity in authoritarian states an reaction against the regimes' ince sant attempts at ideological indo trination.

The Hungarian pollsters disco ered that, of the 800 youth leade they questioned, 82 percent kne nothing or very little about th country's most broadly-based poli ical organization, the People's Patri otic Front. The Youth League itself operates under the front's umbrella.

Only 8 percent knew the name of the front's president and 3 percent its secretary-general.

The youth leaders' knowledge of Communist history turned out to be little better: 17 per cent of those polled knew nothing about Lenin.

In a private conversation, a young Yugoslav office worker said he had joined the Communist Party solely because he thought membership would help his career. "Among new party members, there are comparatively few who really believe in the ideology. Most of us join either because we are encouraged to — or for what we can get out of it," he remarked.

Young people in the Adriatic port of Rijeka revealed their materialist aspirations in a poll by plumping overwhelmingly for non-Communist countries, notably Switzerland and Sweden, when asked where they would like to live other than Yugoslavia. But confusingly, when asked which social system they preferred, many opted for Socialism. The pollsters blamed the apparent contradiction on "a lack of maturity."

A popular song at youth festivals here catches both the materialistic leanings of the generation born after the war and the rugged love of independence which has characterized Yugoslavia's past. The words defend the interest of young people in music, fast cars, and long hair; despite this, goes the refrain in a message to their worried elders, "You can rely on us."

Yugoslavia differs from other East European countries in that it broke away from the Soviet straitjacket in 1948 and pursues its own policies. While many young Yugoslavs are apathetic about domestic politics, a much higher proportion insist that they would be prepared to die defending their country in the event of outside interference.

Hopelessness

Within the Soviet bloc proper, what one Yugoslav sociologist described as "the long-term hopelessness of their position" provides an additional reason for the futility of political involvement.

A Yugoslav university lecturer pointed out that there can be different kinds of apathy. "There is the apathy which consists of nothing at all but placid fatalism — and there is the type that hides deep-seated discontent. One kind is politically aware while the other is not."

It can sometimes be very difficult to distinguish one type of apathy from another. In early 1968, like today, there was much talk about the political indifference of young people. Just a few months later, several Yugoslav universities were shaken by the stormiest student riots and sit-ins since the Communists came to power.

© 1979, International Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Lee W. Huebner

Editor
Mort Rosenblum

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1 200 000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
170-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65 Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald. Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A. —Subscription price $235 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
1979 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved
Commission Paritaire No 34 231

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Saturday-Sunday, October 13-14, 1979



United Press International

That day: Panic on Wall Street, above. . . Later: the breadlines, below. . .

Crash of '29: A Black Week That Swept Up Rich and Poor

By Terry Kirkpatrick

NEW YORK (AP) — In those years, people bought their first radio sets and common stocks could be had for as little as 10 percent down. They only went up, it seemed.

A decade later the president was telling them over the radio not to fear their fear, a million persons were seeing the U.S.A. by boxcar and the safest buy on Wall and Broad streets at the New York Stock Exchange was an apple from a hungry street vendor.

At that corner of the world 50 years ago this month the stock market crashed.

Rarely has a dream of so many collapsed so abruptly into such despair. Or has an event in the world of finance so permanently redirected the course of a nation. Or left a memory so stinging a half-century later.

In some ways the Great Crash in October, 1929, midway between the world wars, helped bring on the Great Depression. Almost overnight it evaporated a lot of investment money and played havoc with a number of banks and corporations that fed off the stock market. Many failed when the market did.

Signs of Weakness

But the U.S. economy was growing weaker by the month in 1929. The number of houses being built was declining steadily. The output of factories was falling. Some economists think people had bought all the cars and radios they wanted or could afford for a while. Warehouses began to fill up and investment in new factories, which had fueled the economy, dried up.

The crash was a collapse of prices that had been blown far beyond any real, tangible underlying value. And the bursting of the bubble in stock prices was the first unambiguous signal that the other excesses, in manners and morals, of a decade most often remembered as "roaring," were over.

Times were good in the '20s, and it seemed that things would always get better. The number of cars on the road nearly quadrupled. The number of millionaires rose from fewer than a hundred to more than 500.

Chasing the dream, they rushed into the stock market, the wise and the unwise, the little guy and the big operator, the careless and the cunning, creating a puffed-up, artificial market susceptible to collapse.

Everyone heard the stories of the nurse who turned market tips from her patients into fat profits, the broker's valet who cached a cool quarter million, the Wall Street bootblack who dabbled in the market with tips from the bigshot financiers.

J.W. Burnham was a messenger boy for a brokerage firm during the late '20s. Today he runs his own company.

"People thought they had a license to make $50,000 a day," he said. "And they did. There were tips galore. And pools — groups of guys who get together and pool their money to push a stock up, sucker everybody in, then dump it. There were all kinds of manipulation. No rules. It was a very violent game."

Always Recovered

Occasionally, a downturn struck, but always the market recovered and went even higher. Between August, 1921, and Sept. 3, 1929, the Dow Jones average of industrial stocks rose 497 percent.

"People were going into the market in accordance with the 'greater fool approach' — I buy a stock today on the expectation that I can sell it to a greater fool tomorrow, who can sell it to an even greater fool the next day regardless of the underlying value of the stock," said Stanley West, vice president for business research at the New York Stock Exchange.

By 1929, some 600,000 people — nearly half of those thought to own stock — were playing the market "on margin," that is, by borrowing money. In that summer, loans to buy stock rose to nearly $8.5 billion.



International Herald Tribune

Late in the summer, several indices of industrial activity turned down, but few noticed. President Hoover fretted privately about the speculation in stocks and told the Federal Reserve to be ready. It meekly asked the banks to stop lending money for speculation but the plea was ignored. Bernard Baruch, a big speculator, gave an optimistic magazine interview but quietly began selling every share he had.

After Labor Day, 1929, the market began to waver, but kept afloat. Then on Wednesday, Oct. 23, it fell off sharply. Shares on the New York Stock Exchange lost $4 billion in value. Margin calls went out from brokers by the hundreds: Small speculators who had borrowed money to buy stock were told to put up more cash or their stock would be sold out to cover the broker's loan.

Thursday, Oct. 24, 1929. Prices were steady when the market opened at 10 a.m., but trading was heavy. The stocks of margin buyers unable to cover Wednesday's losses were dumped on the market. Undoubtedly, "short sellers" — speculators who borrow stock, sell it and hope to buy it back at a lower price — added to the selling pressure. By late morning panic spread through the exchange.

In five hours, 12.9 million shares changed hands. Five million would have been a big day just weeks before. Prices of leading stocks were off $10 to $20 a share. IBM, down $25; Laclede Gas, down $26.50; Auburn Auto, down $25.

On Friday and Saturday the market calmed. Hoover issued an optimistic statement. Optimistic market letters went out from brokers to customers. On Sunday, the financial district, normally as deserted as a graveyard on weekends, was filled with sleek limousines of bankers and milling crowds of the curious.

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1929. "The sound was ominous. It was deadening," says Elmer Bloch, a young trader then who still works on the exchange floor. "We're attuned to sound. I can come on the floor and I can tell you by the sound whether the market's up or down. That day you couldn't help realize everything was falling on its face."

Submerged

Nobody wanted stocks anymore. The bankers' pool was submerged by the tide. AT&T dropped $28. Allied Chemical fell $35. More than 3 million shares were traded in the first half-hour alone. The little investors had long since been wiped out. Now the rich were taking it.

A shock wave went out over the wires connecting New York with the world. Transatlantic telephone calls were up 100 percent. Telegraph traffic between the East and West coasts was two to three times normal.

On that Black Tuesday, 16.4 million shares of stock were sold — a level not approached again until 1968 — and values on the New York exchange tumbled an estimated $9 billion. The Great Bull Market and the Roaring Twenties were dust.

By 1933, nearly 13 million people were out of work. No Social Security, no welfare bureaucracy, no unemployment insurance. No firm idea in Washington, in the beginning at least, that government could or should do something in a big way.

The aftermath of Black Tuesday brought a welter of reforms and not a few recriminations.

In New York, Walter Lippmann presciently wrote that the country was "in the midst, not of an ordinary trade depression, but of one of the great upheavals and readjustments of modern history."



International Herald Tribune

A decade of desolation begins: Thrown into the street, a ruined couple posts a U.S. flag on a sidewalk curb. Before the crash, few would have predicted such an end to the Twenties' dreams.

U.S. Labor Party: A Cult of Paranoia

The following article is based on reporting by Howard Blum and Paul L. Montgomery and was written by Mr. Montgomery.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Last month in New Hampshire a mild-looking economic theorist named Lyndon LaRouche Jr. began his 1980 campaign for president of the United States, escorted by expressionless security men from the U.S. Labor Party, the cultlike organization that he has created during the last decade.

Mr. LaRouche first gained attention during the 1968 Columbia University strike, when he attracted students a generation younger than he and formed the National Caucus of Labor Committees. He since has turned that organization and its political arm, the U.S. Labor Party, away from Marxism to the extreme right and — despite the continuing presence of many Jewish members — to anti-Semitism. The organization no longer advocates a workers' state, and its members now dominate a multimillion-dollar-a-year business. According to charges by former party members in a pending lawsuit, the business channels money to Mr. LaRouche's Labor Party.

Along the way members of the party reportedly have initiated gang assaults at rivals' meetings, taken courses in the use of knives and rifles at an "anti-terrorist" school and produced private intelligence reports on anti-apartheid groups in the United States for the Bureau of State Security of South Africa.

The party also has brought members from its branches in West Germany and Mexico to a farm in New York state for training in guerrilla warfare, according to former party members who say that they participated in the training.

Federal Funds

For some, the Labor Party is one of many sects at the far fringe of U.S. politics, unworthy of serious attention. But for opponents of the party who believe themselves the targets of systematic harassment, the party is a menace that received 27 percent of the vote in an election in Seattle and that should be closed off from its latest goal: getting matching federal funds for Mr. LaRouche's presidential campaign.

The 57-year-old Mr. LaRouche runs his operation from a closely guarded headquarters occupying a floor in an office building in Manhattan. This year, through airport sales of its publications, fund-raising drives among members and income from successful computer and printing companies, the Labor Party is expected to raise more than $4 million for Mr. LaRouche's varied projects.

What follows is based on public records, on party documents and literature and on interviews with former members of the Labor Party, none of whom wanted to be named. Some said that they feared for their lives, some said that they feared harassment for themselves or their spouses still inside the party and some seemed embarrassed at what they now regard as another life.

A New York Times inquiry into the activities of the 1,000-member core of the party, scattered among 37 listed offices in North America and 26 in Europe and Latin America, has found the following:

$5 Million

● Party members have a dominant role in three Manhattan companies that, according to informed estimates, have total revenues of perhaps $5 million a year. The companies are the Computron Technologies Corp., a programming concern that includes Mobil Oil, Citibank, Bristol-Myers and AT&T among its clients; World Composition Services, which has one of the most advanced computer typesetting complexes in the city and does work for the Ford Foundation and major publishers; and PMR Associates, a job printing shop that produces the party's publications as well as outside work.

According to an affidavit filed in a pending lawsuit by two former party members against three individuals associated with the U.S. Labor Party, money from Computron goes, unreported, to the party. The unreported channeling of money from business to a political party is a potential violation of federal campaign law.

Corporate officers from all three companies denied any links to the Labor Party and refused repeated requests for interviews.

● Beginning in 1976, the party voluntarily transmitted "intelligence" reports on leftist movements to the FBI and local police departments. In 1977, the group attempted to commercialize its intelligence network. According to former members, reports on anti-apartheid groups were prepared for South Africa, student dissidents were investigated for the shah of Iran's secret police and the anti-nuclear movement was examined for power companies.

● Mr. LaRouche announces to the members several times a year that he is "targeted" for assassination by various conspirators. The latest, according to the candidate, include the queen of England, "big-time Zionist mobsters," the Council on Foreign Relations, the Justice Department and the Israeli security agency. Recently, at least eight members of the party have undergone intensive training in "anti-terrorist" techniques at a camp in Georgia that is operated by Mitchell WerBell 3d, an international arms dealer who has served as an adviser to Latin American dictators.

During World War II, Mr. WerBell was a guerrilla fighter for the Office of Strategic Services and he says that he still has close ties to the CIA.

● Officers of the party exchange information nearly daily with Roy Frankhouser, who calls himself the Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Pennsylvania and who has been active in the U.S. Nazi Party. Frankhouser worked briefly as an informant for the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau and says that he has served with the CIA and the FBI. The policy of both federal organizations is not to comment on undercover agents. In 1975, Frankhouser was convicted in federal court of conspiring to sell one-half ton of stolen dynamite and received five years probation.

● The party has founded "anti-drug coalitions" in a dozen states that are used as vehicles for spreading Mr. LaRouche's theories that British intelligence services and "Zionist drug runners" control the world's narcotics traffic. In many cases, people listed as members of the coalitions have said that their names were used without permission and others have resigned only to find their names still being used.

● Another group set up by the Labor Party — the Fusion Energy Foundation, which advocates nuclear power — has been approved as a nonprofit organization by the Internal Revenue Service. All money gathered by party members in the field through the sale of the foundation's publications and through donations from utilities are included in the daily transfers of money to party headquarters. The foundation said in its 1978 tax return that no part of its income of $103,897 was used for political purposes.

● The party encourages its members to take jobs outside the party to assist the group's intelligence-gathering. For example, unknown to the Council on Foreign Relations, a secretary there was an active member of the Labor Party.

Party leaders were offered an opportunity to respond to the findings, but they refused to meet with the reporters working on this article.

'Terrorists'

The Labor Party also published a list of "terrorists" or potential assassins that it believes are a threat to it. In 1977, when Mr. LaRouche was in West Germany and believed himself to be a target of the Baader-Meinhof gang, the party's newspaper New Solidarity described more than 40 persons, most of them journalists, as "witting participants in the Brzezinski bloodbath deployment." (Party members believe that the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, is the successor to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as the chief conspirator against Mr. LaRouche in the United States.)

Members of the Labor Party and its predecessors have been arrested on a variety of criminal charges — kidnapping, possession of guns, assault — but there have been few convictions. The group began with professions of nonviolence and Mr. LaRouche still frequently espouses that cause, saying that members act only in self-defense.

According to former members and to incidents described in party publications, a frequently used tactic — particularly when members are selling the group's literature or disrupting the meetings of other organizations — is to try to incite violence through insults. "Those guys are really maniacs," a former member said. "I've seen them. If you don't buy a paper you're a pig or smell bad or they call you a Nazi. They get two inches from a person's face and cut them to pieces. They can get anybody to hit them in a second. They love it, getting bloody. They talk about it all the time."

When members do elicit a reaction, they file assault charges and include the incident in accounts of "assassination attempts."

The party has been the subject of surveillance and investigation by a number of law enforcement bodies. The FBI had an open file on the group for seven years, including the use of at least two informants within the organization.



The Washington Post

Lyndon LaRouche Jr.

The case was closed by the FBI in 1977 under new federal guidelines prohibiting domestic political surveillance in the absence of evidence of specific illegal acts. Mr. LaRouche and the party have a lawsuit pending against the FBI and have won a court order prohibiting the bureau from discussing the party with news reporters and also releasing 5,000 pages of FBI documents about the group previously released under the Freedom of Information Act.

The party also has a suit pending against the Federal Election Commission. The commission denied Mr. LaRouche $110,000 in federal matching campaign funds in 1976, charging irregularities in the reporting of contributions. The group is seeking federal funds for next year and says that it already has the necessary contributions from 6 of the required 20 states.

Members who have left the party recently say that its full-time membership has been shrinking since its turn to the right. These sources say that the membership core of the party reached a high of 2,500 in 1975.

'Zombie-Nation'

Among statements that appear in party publications or in articles written by Mr. LaRouche are: "Zionist circles funded the founding and continuation of the American Nazi Party" and "Israel is ruled from London as a zombie-nation." The party's newspaper has printed that "only" 1 million Jews died in the Holocaust.

For those inside the structure of the party, life moves from crisis to crisis as Mr. LaRouche announces new assassination plots or looming thermonuclear war. "All previous reality is canceled," Mr. LaRouche once said in arguing one of his points. "People who don't believe this have resigned from the human race" is another of his frequent statements.

Members of the Labor Party are expected to be neatly dressed and groomed. In many cases, wives or the women whom party members' live with work full-time at outside jobs so that their partners can devote full time to the party.

The former members say that all members' savings and possessions are at the service of the party. At least five members are known to have given more than $100,000 each to the party. Members routinely are asked to take out substantial loans and give the money to the party. The party makes the loan payments, but if the member quits, he remains responsible for the balance — an incentive for some to stay in.

Psychological pressures are great. Often party officials pick the person that a member is to live with. If a member wants to leave the group, his partner is ordered to live apart from him. Mr. LaRouche has published his psychological theories, which feature discussions of impotence, fear of homosexuality and denigration of women.

Mr. LaRouche's style is considerably less Spartan than that of his followers. He travels surrounded by aides and recently returned from Europe on the Concorde. His apartment in New York reportedly costs $900 a month and, according to several former members who saw it, a guard with a shotgun is stationed just inside the door.

Since the beginning of his 1980 campaign, Mr. LaRouche has altered his biography to eliminate references to such matters as his conscientious-objector status until near the end of World War II and his 30 years of leftist political work. He also has stopped using the pseudonym Lyn Marcus or L. Marcus by which he was known in his organizations before 1975.

He was born in Rochester, N.H., in 1922 and grew up in Lynn, Mass., where his father was a management consultant in the shoe industry. His mother, who died last year, ran a fundamentalist Quaker meeting in Boston.

From 1948 to 1963, Mr. LaRouche, then known as Marcus, was active in the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite group. In the 1960s he appeared in various movements in New York as a management consultant. In 1969, a year after he formed the leftist National Caucus of Labor Committees at Columbia University, the group and its 30 members were expelled from Students for a Democratic Society and set out on their own.

Until 1972, the group, known familiarly as the Labor Committee, went unnoticed and its members were almost exclusively young people of upper middle class background who believed that Mr. LaRouche's Marxist theories and attempts to organize workers provided the best opportunity for socialism.

The Labor Committee began to undergo dramatic changes in the middle of 1972, when Mr. LaRouche's second wife left him for a young English member of the party living in London. Mr. LaRouche spent several months in West Germany and returned with what a former member described as a messianic vision. Whereas internal debate and discussion previously had characterized the Labor Committee, the leader began making dictatorial pronouncements.

Mr. LaRouche began forming ideas of a vast conspiracy against him led by the Rockefeller family and anything having to do with England. He spent much time in his bathrobe in his New York apartment, surrounded by a security force. Cartons of canned food, acquired for a "siege," lined the halls.

Upon his return to New York, Mr. LaRouche announced to the membership, without consultation with the party's executive committee, Operation Mop-Up. It was a two-month period of violence in March and April, 1973, in which Labor Committee gangs attacked Communist Party members, disrupted meetings of many leftist groups and attempted to intervene in strikes to assert Mr. LaRouche's "leadership" of the left.

Around 1975 the party swung much of its effort to electoral politics. In Mr. LaRouche's 1976 presidential campaign, for which the party claimed $180,000 in expenses, he was on the ballot in 24 states and the District of Columbia and got 40,043 votes out of 80 million cast.

The party has been repudiated by many elements of the right, including The National Review and the John Birch Society. A frequently cited suspicion is that the group harbors pro-Soviet beliefs. The New Right Report, a conservative newsletter, made this observation in January: "Many of the operations which bring in money to LaRouche cleverly conceal their origins in order to appeal to average American businessmen. We find this group every bit as weird as Marxist Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple."

Soviet Racial Balance Dramatically Changes

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — When the municipal water and power lines need fixing on Ulitsa Yermolovoy, a central Moscow side street, a brigade of close-cropped 18-year-old boys with Asiatic faces, dressed in identical khaki uniforms, appears and heaves away at the manhole covers.

Many of them speak not Russian but the Turkic languages of Soviet Central Asia. They are draftees in the Red Army, which not only defends the Soviet Union but does heavy construction and maintenance work for the civilian sector.

The Russians aren't coming, but the Uzbeks and Kazakhs and Azerbaidzhanis are. In the decade ahead, Russians will fall even farther behind. The reason is a dramatic demographic shift that is already having important consequences in all areas of Soviet national life.

Ethnic Russians may even be a minority now — or barely more than half — of the 262,442,000 people of the Soviet Union. In the 1970 census, they were 53.4 percent, and the results of the January, 1979, census are expected later this year.

Preliminary results of the census were published last week in the newspaper, Literaturnaya Gazeta.

A Soviet demographer, Viktor Perevedentsev, wrote that the overall population grew by an average of only 0.9 percent a year from 1970-78, down from 1.3 percent a year in the previous decade and 1.8 percent a year in the 1950s.

The lowest rates of population growth in the past nine years — 6 percent — have been in the Soviet Slavic republics of Russia, the Ukraine and Belorussia. The highest rates — from 28 to 31 percent — were found in the republics of Central Asia.

The demographer declined, however, to draw the conclusion that Slavs were already or would soon be an ethnic minority and repeated the ritual government call for an increase in the birthrate to offset the current labor shortage.

For the past 20 years, Russian urban industrial families have been having fewer and fewer babies, while Central Asian and Moslem peoples in the vast south-central reaches of the country have been having more.

In the draft, which calls up 18-year-old males and eventually takes about three quarters of them into the service, the demographic trends mean smaller, increasingly non-Slavic draft pools.

'. . .The Russians aren't coming, but the Uzbeks and Kazakhs and Azerbaidzhanis are. In the decade ahead, Russians will fall even farther behind. The reason is a dramatic demographic shift that is already having important consequences in all areas of Soviet national life. . .'

The imbalance seems like that in the United States, where young blacks have been enlisting in the volunteer Army in disproportionately high numbers. But up to now the Soviet government has been able to control the situation by choosing draftees in a way that preserves a balance.

The Red Army has been formally integrated since the late 1930s. But at the end of World War II, only 4.7 percent of the soldiers were of non-Slavic background. Today, an educated guess is that 18 percent are. Most of the officers and noncommissioned officers who keep the armed forces going — draft terms vary from one and a half to three years — are Slavs.

Some Western analysts see the Soviet Union as the world's last great surviving empire. Now that the subjects are creeping up, in numbers at least, on their Russian masters, in this view, the empire and its institutions, including the army, are threatened from within.

Such a view ignores the complex subtleties of 60 years of Soviet policy on nationalities, in which the claims of ethnic and cultural autonomy have been carefully balanced by closely woven ties of political loyalty and control.

While Russians remain firmly in charge, appearances are arranged to pacify ethnic sensibilities. Party membership, for instance, is a mirror of the ethnic makeup of the population (but not its sexual makeup, for women are grossly underrepresented). Five of the 23 members of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo, its highest executive organ, are non-Slavs.

The army does not publish racial statistics. But the late Marshal Andrei Grechko wrote when he was defense minister, in 1975, of racial tensions.

"There have been attempts to make a nationality issue out of various disagreements or personal affronts," he wrote. "The experience of progressive units and warships shows that an international upbringing has greatest results. . .where there is respect shown for the most important national traditions and customs."

He added: "The world has never seen a multinational army possessed of such unity of interests and goals, of will and action, or such spiritual kinship and solidarity of ranks as the armed forces of the land of the Soviets — in the armed forces of the Soviet state."

The difficulties that the large-scale demographic shifts pose for the army are of a more technical nature. What is to be done, for instance, with draftees who do not speak Russian? Only 14 percent of Uzbeks did, according to the 1970 census.

The usual solution is to send such soldiers to construction troop units or to the infantry, favoring such forces as the 450,000-man navy and the 375,000-man strategic rocket forces with Russian speakers — mostly ethnic Russians, Belorussians or Ukrainians.

A U.S. projection made in 1977, in a report to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, predicted that if the Soviet Union maintained its armed forces at their current 3.5-million level, declining numbers of youths turning 18 in the 1980s would force the authorities to draft nearly 85 percent of them.

Aside from the fact that this would probably be impossible, because of deferments and physical problems, such a drain would affect the national economy, which is facing a severe manpower shortage in the 1980s.

The Art Market

Islamic Objects Falter; Manuscripts Fail to Sell

By Souren Melikian

LONDON Oct. 12 (IHT) — It took the market a whole year to react to the Iranian revolution. This week at long last there could be no doubt that the message got across. The happy days are over when anything was avidly and undiscriminately grabbed in the hope of a quick profitable sale to newly affluent Iranians.

Dealers now display a new sobermindedness when confronted with Iranian art of the Islamic period, of which a large amount continues to turn up in the Western market. More surprisingly perhaps, Islamic art from countries which underwent strong Iranian influence, including Islamic India and Ottoman Turkey, also appears to be affected.

The most spectacular effect of the new realism prevailing among dealers was the failure of the three Persian manuscripts with the highest estimates in Sotheby's sales on Tuesday. The first of these is a manuscript of the 10th century epic called the "Book of Kings." It is dated 1352, which gives it considerable historical importance: There are very few illustrated manuscripts of that period, and fewer still with a date.

The manuscript was sold in April, 1976, for £28,600. Sotheby's gave it a £55,000 to £66,000 estimate but it remained unsold as the hammer went down at £41,800, below the reserve price set by the 1976 buyer.

The reason is quite simple: All the miniatures show some retouching. The restorer has gone over too many of the faces and has attempted to freshen them up by adding color.

The second big casualty, bought in at £22,000 against a presale estimate £27,500 to £33,000, is a manuscript dated April, 1569, which contains 20 miniatures in an unusual gold style.

But they are neither very refined nor well preserved. Hence the failure of the manuscript which sold at Sotheby's in April, 1976, for £24,200.

The third flop affected a manuscript dated 1636. It was executed for the library of Qarachoghay Khan, the governor of Mashad, by a very good calligrapher. Unfortunately the four miniatures are in a later style, which aroused considerable controversy regarding authenticity.

Although the latter is vouched for by Basil Robinson, probably the best connoisseur of Iranian painting in the Anglo-Saxon world, buyers were in no mood to take a gamble. The manuscript was bought in at £5,500 against an estimate of £8,800 to £11,000. Last year in April, the same manuscript had fetched $7,150 — at Sotheby's.

Mood Extended

Other manuscripts open to criticism sold, but did so well below the lowest presale estimates.

Similar discrimination was displayed towards painting of the Mogul school executed for the Persianized rulers who reigned in India in the 16th and 17th century. A splendid leaf from an Indian album said to have arrived in Europe very recently was bought by Colnaghi's of London for £19,800 a huge price, but other miniatures, which either failed to convince connoisseurs or were overpriced by the vendors, were bought in.

At Christie's Thursday morning sale, which included some Persian miniatures and a large assortment of miniatures from India, both Islamic and Hindu, the mood had not changed.

It affected a Koran called Ottoman although most probably Iranian: The *naskh* script. The illumination and the 19th century lacquer binding are thoroughly Iranian.

Indian Paintings

Its fine but not outstanding quality was offset by the mediocre state of preservation. At least two pages are missing at the end, which is not mentioned in the catalog: The £7,700 paid by Magg's of London, corresponding to Christie's lowest estimate, is about as much as can be hoped for these days.

The gloom reflected on the Indian paintings that did not meet the required standards of quality or preservation. Even the Hindu schools of the 18th and 19th century, which are largely derived from the Islamic schools of Indian painting, suffered from the new reticence, although to a lesser extent.

Many pleasant pieces sold in the £500-£1,500 range. Occasionally inadequate cataloging allowed bargains: A fine miniature showing Parvati lassoing Shiva done in the Mandi style was catalogued as "circa 1830." It actually carries a date (1831), which makes it an important landmark. It went for £770 — more than the estimate of £440 to £660 but below its market value.

Only the very best sold admirably well as had been the case with Sotheby's Indian miniatures on Monday. Seven leaves torn from what a manuscript of an unidentified romance written in Urdu were offered as "Deccani circa 1670-1690." The dating seems optimistically early and is more likely to be mid-18th century, no factual evidence being produced in the long catalog entry.

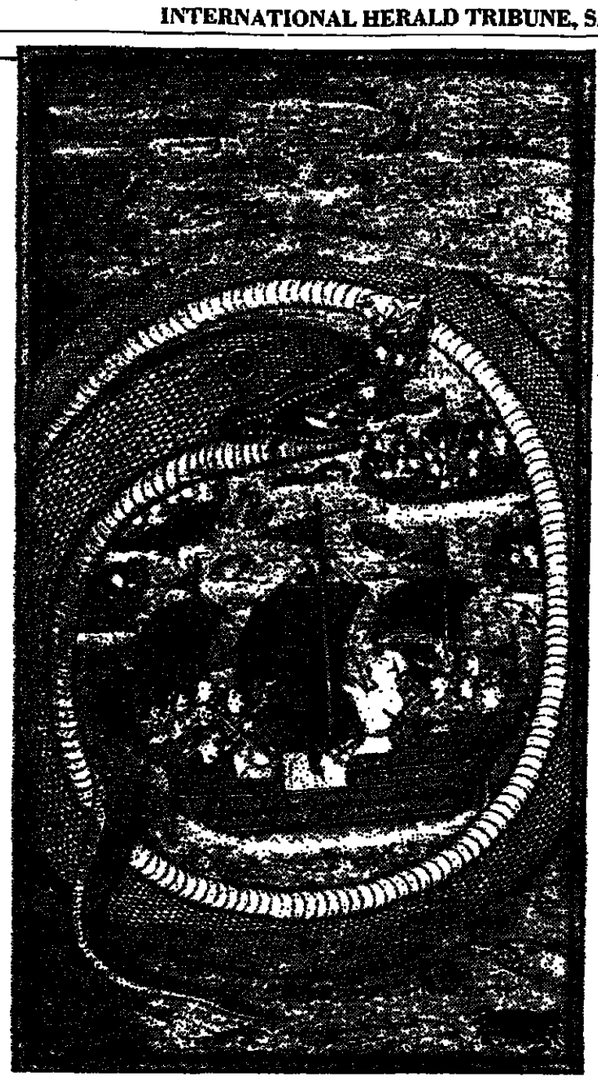
Luckily, the splendor of the paintings needs no such boosting. The best pages respectively zoomed to £6,820 and £6,050. Clearly, paintings of a very high order not only hold their own but even seem to be rising.

Overestimation

Other kinds of works of art appear to be set on a downward course. Overestimation can be deadly. A 10th century vase bronze from Eastern Iran failed to sell at £198 last April at Christie's and was knocked down for £77 on Tuesday.

Several pieces which had remained unsold at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York last May, came back this week. A rare 10th century tray with geometric decoration brought only £352. More ominously, a pair of silver inlaid handles of the 12th century which had failed to sell in New York failed once again in London and were bought in at £572.

What gives this particular significance is their recent history. They were bought just before the revolution from Haj Farman, a Manuchehri Avenue dealer in Tehran, by a high-powered London dealer who knows the ropes. If he chose this way to sell it probably means that in his opinion there can be no easy sale through the private circuit. Their fate in the open market reads like the writing on the wall for Islamic metalwork and probably other objets d'art as well.



Deccani miniature sold for £6,820 at Christie's.

Picasso

Massive Exhibit of His Work Opens in Paris . . .

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT) — An exhibition of works by Picasso on a scale worthy of that long-lived and hyperactive artist was inaugurated in the Grand Palais yesterday. Nearly 700 items are assembled on three floors and cover the entire range of his implausible career.

The works will be settled, two years from now, in the Hotel Sale, which will become France's Musee Picasso in the Marais. It is an unparalleled collection of the artist's production and the state was able to acquire it thanks to a new law which allowed the artist's heirs to pay inheritance taxes in the form of works of art.

Here was a painter whose entire active life was lived in France, a painter, furthermore, who exercised an immense influence on 20th century art, and here were the French museums with almost nothing to show that might compare with, say, the collection of the New York Museum of Modern Art.

But the break came after Picasso's death. The artist had kept a huge store of his own best works, and no retrospective exhibition was complete, even in his lifetime, without a massive loan of Picasso's Picassos.

Major Storehouse

In negotiating the inheritance settlement, it is said, the state picked the best of the best, and while a number of later works are now in museums in other countries — "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon" at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and "Guernica" will not return to France — the Musee Picasso in the Marais will be the major shrine and storehouse of his work.

It is still difficult to get a proper focus on Picasso. His longevity and his immense productivity (and indeed his extraordinary precocity) have not only made him into a rather disqueting myth, but also have distorted certain realities. To understand Picasso's intentions one should turn back to 1900, the artistic context of that age, its academism and aesthetic principles.

That is the landscape through which the Spaniard bulldozed his way. By 1950, Picasso had become world famous and quite timeless: A demiurge grinding out implausible artifacts, a Midas turning junk into gold (that too, is part of the myth), a singular planet on its own orbit.

"What interested me about Picasso," Miro said recently in describing his own move to Paris in 1919, "was that, as I then realized, he was working on the balance sheet of art history. Because once you have taken stock, once you have gone thorugh all that, then you can get back to the wellspring of art, to something pure and original."

Initial Reaction

The public, which detested or adored him, doubted his sincerity and made him a star, the public could not have cared less about the turn of the century frame of reference and the aesthetic issues of the day. The public, rather confronted with the shocking portraits, would respond with a "No woman looks like that!" that resolved nothing. Picasso remained indigestible in the public sight.

That whole issue is of course very dated, even for people who are not much involved with art. It has now become accepted that art is not required to give us a likeness of the "real world."

Picasso, back in the '30s, was being described as a genius. It might be more to the point to describe Picasso as a phenomenon. A man of inordinate energy, authority, mobility, independence. A man who could do any number of things with his hands, a painter, engraver, sculptor, ceramist whose production in any one of these fields would constitute an honorable lifework for a less abundant artist.

The show at the Grand Palais, which runs to Jan. 7, assembles works by Picasso from the age of 12 to the age of 91. A dizzying variety of forms and materials are represented, covering every medium that Picasso employed. Every period in his kaleidoscopic career is represented — and well represented.

The future meuseum will own nearly 4,000 items of his work, along with an immense fund of documents and the painter's own collection of works of the past and present, which is currently on deposit at the Louvre.

The contrasts provided by the show are endless and along with the most characteristically brutal works, from one period to the next we also encounter small paintings of greater intimacy which are often more revealing and which, in many cases, have never been displayed.

Among them are "Les Baigneuses," a variation on the famous Ingres painting; "Two Women Running on the Beach," as monumental as any of the bigger works; the apparently autobiographic "Family on the Seashore;" portraits of his children, such as "Paul in Harlequin Dress;" as well as a sequence of reliefs made from random objects and splattered with sand as though they had been uncovered by the sea at low tide.

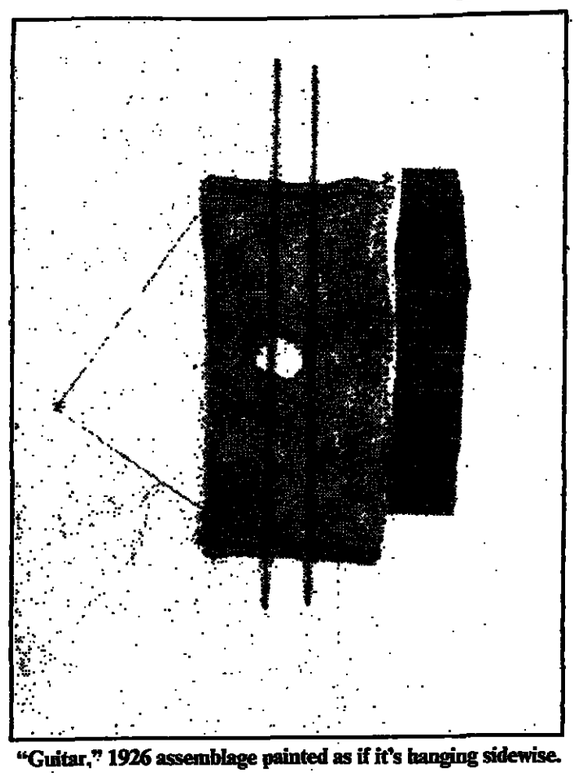
Also worth mentioning is the series of 12 sculptures carved by knife and none more than 50 centimeters high, yet all strikingly monumental.

Humorous Works

Along with the familiar Picasso bronze goat, there are a number of less well known works of equally humorous quality, including "The Woman with Baby Carriage" and the untitled faces shaped roughly like a brick.

Facing this vast outpouring which can now, at last, be viewed in perspective, the question is obviously not whether Picasso was an extraordinary man and artist. That is well established. The question rather is whether this out-of-the-ordinary quality is relevant to us (and to what extent), and hence calls for more than the open-mouthed admiration which it clearly deserves.

All this is food for future reflection, and it is perhaps worth recalling here that the minotaur is often seen as Picasso's alter ego. The symbol seems as tonishingly apt in many levels, and we should bear in mind that the minotaur was captive in the labyrinth. As to what the labyrinth stood for in Picasso's mind, the question is, for the moment, unanswered. Possibly a number of things, including his private work and the history of all art.



"Guitar," 1926 assemblage painted as if it's hanging sidewise.

. . . and Another Is Planned for New York

By Paul Richard

NEW YORK (WP) — Picasso, when he heard of the plan, was 91 years old. He could not help but smile.

Perhaps in his mind's eye he saw all those famous pictures by other famous artists — Pollocks, Braques and Duchamps, Mondrians and Nolands — being carted out of sight. Perhaps he smiled at the thought of the chaos he had engendered.

Next April, workmen in white gloves will begin to empty New York's Museum of Modern Art. The statues in the landscaped garden beside 54th Street will be rolled away. The galleries will close; their white walls will be stripped. The paintings — by van Gogh, Munch and Klee, by Rothko and de Kooning, Hopper and O'Keefe — will be taken from display. Picassos will replace them all. When, after three frenetic weeks, the Museum of Modern Art reopens to the public, it will house a one-man show.

"Pablo Picasso: A Retrospective" will open May 2 and run through mid-September. With its 700 objects, its unfamiliar masterworks, its million-dollar budget, its loans from other museums and private collectors, from Prague and Leningrad, from Paris and Moscow, it will be a lavish and exhaustive solo show.

Who else but Picasso could even temporarily brush aside Matisse and Cezanne? Everything about the man — his protean shifts of style, his influence, his passion, his invention and now his retrospective — seems exaggerated. "A Picasso retrospective" says Richard Oldenburg, the museum's director, "is something like a group show within a single mind."

Extra Workmen

The collection of the Modern — 3,500 paintings and sculptures, 8,000 movies, 20,000 photographs, 40,000 prints — is not all that large, and no more than a fifth of it is on view at one time, but taking that fifth down is sure to be a hassle. Extra workmen will be hired. The pictures will be taken to storerooms, to warehouses or to other museums. As soon as they are gone, the Picassos will begin moving in.

The art indemnity program of the federal government will provide insurance coverage for the first $50 million, but the Picassos to be shown are worth much more. Private policies will cover the remainder, but policies with $50-million-deductible clauses are not that hard to get. The catalog, with many color plates, will illustrate every object shown. "You see," Oldenburg said, "that we have a lot to do."

"But we do it now or never," said William Rubin, head of the museum's department of painting and sculpture who, in collaboration with Dominique Bozo, the French Picasso scholar, chose the objects for the show.

"It's as if a window opened," Rubin said, "and it won't be open long. A Picasso retrospective as complete as this one never will be seen in America again."

A set of accidental factors in conjunction made it possible.

The Picasso retrospective appropriately celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Museum of Modern Art. "We only have enough room," Oldenburg said, "to exhibit here, at one time, perhaps 20 percent of our collection. It's a hell of a 20 percent, admittedly, but for every work on view here we have another work in storage and another out on loan. We never could have borrowed the Picassos that we're borrowing if, during the past half-century, we had not accumulated lots of IOUs."

"Guernica," the huge work in which the master expressed his rage at Franco and the bloodshed of the Spanish Civil War, has been for many years on loan to the Museum of Modern Art. The date has not been set, but in accordance with the artist's wish, the painting soon will be returned to Spain. The picture is so large and fragile that it will not be reinstalled for the retrospective. Instead, the exhibition will be arranged around it. The show will no doubt give Americans their final opportunity to see the work in context, to bid "Guernica" goodbye.

With the agreement of the French government and Bozo, who also is curator of the future Picasso Museum in Paris, about 150 of the objects chosen by the French government in lieu of death duties will go in December to the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis. After they display there, they will be exhibited for five months in the MOMA retrospective.

"Once they've been installed in Paris, the objects from the legacy will not soon go out on loan again except in dribs and drabs," said Rubin. "We have 90 Picassos in our own collection — 'Les Demoiselles d'Avignon,' 'Three Musicians,' the 'Girl Before a Mirror,' the 'Guitar' of 1912 — and we'd never lend them all. 'Guernica' is going to Spain. The Paris museum will open soon. This was our last chance."

Picasso's Hoard

Picasso was a hoarder. "Even when he lived in a millionaire's villa," remembers Rubin, "he seemed to be just camping there. He enjoyed Bohemian clutter." Picasso did not like throwing things away; he kept old hats, old menus, useful bits of string. He also kept Picassos.

He owned four houses in the south of France, and all were filled with art. At his death at 91 on April 8, 1973, Picasso left an estate valued officially at 1,251,673,200 French francs. Included in his legacy were more than 45,000 works of art.

He had made most of them himself. Picassos in his legacy included 1,355 sculptures, 1,876 paintings, 2,880 ceramics, more than 11,000 sketches and drawings, and 27,000 prints. From these will be drawn 150 of the most important for the Walker and MOMA shows.

Rather than flood the market with thousands of Picassos, the government of France agreed to take its cut not in cash, but in works of art. France "had the first crack at the legacy and, not surprisingly, they picked what they thought best," Rubin said.

Not all of the Picassos that Bozo and Rubin wanted to include will be in the show. Some older Picassos in foreign collections are thought to be too fragile to travel to New York. Some important pictures are not available for loan.

AMERICA'S BESTSELLING PAPERBACKS

LITTLE BIRDS
ANAIS NIN
. . . takes up where DELTA OF VENUS left off!

JACK HIGGINS'
newest, most-shocking page-turner
DAY OF JUDGMENT

A Bestseller
America's #1 Bestseller
THE MATARESE CIRCLE
ROBERT LUDLUM

Available in good bookstores throughout Europe
BANTAM BOOKS

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE Press, 516 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS
JEANNE BUCHER
53, rue de Seine 75006 Paris
SZENES

PARIS
GALERIE CARPENTIER
46, rue du Bac, 75007 Paris. 222.79.58
Romeo and Juliette by YVES FLORENNE After Shakespeare
Solomonie the possessed by GILBERT LELY After Alexei Remizov's tale
ILLUSTRATED by
LEONOR FINI
Until October 27, 1979.

PARIS
J.F. KOENIG
Works on paper
Until November 10, 1979
GALERIE ERVAL
16, rue de Seine - 6th - 354 73.49

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris
EXHIBITION
FABIEN
"les cafés de Paris"
IMPRESSIONISTS
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8e
Tel. 228.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 10 am. - 7 p.m.
Wally Findlay George V
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
BEICH - VOLLET
MICHEL-HENRY
31, av. George V - Paris 8e
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

GALERIE JEAN-PIERRE MOUTON
7 rue Casimir Delavigne - VIe - T. 633 66 70
FRANCIS BIRAS
"Seychelles"
October 11, November 17

LONDON
DRIAN GALLERIES
7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2.
01-723 9473
BASIL ALKAZZI
Paintings
Until Oct. 20, Mon.-Fri., 10-5; Sats., 10-1.

GALERIE LAURENS
34 avenue Matignon, 75008 PARIS, 723.77.45
PAUL ALTMAN
Until October 27

ALWIN GALLERY
9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1.
01-499 0314.
London's Leading Sculpture Gallery

Simone Badinier
15 Rue Guénégaud - VIe - 633.01.38
Iwao MIURA
WATERCOLOR
October 1 - 31

SAGOT - LE GARREC
24, rue de Four - VIe
DAUMIER
Sculptor
Until November 17
MARCEL LECOMTE
17, rue de Seine - VIe

LEFEVRE GALLERY: CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS
30 Bruton St., London W.1.
Tel.: 01-493 1572.
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.00 — Sats. 10-1.00

GALERIE DEBRET
28, r. La Boétie, 8e - 563.46.55.
BELLA KARAWAEWA PRADO
Sculptures
October 3 to 30

Chagall
Peintures récentes
10 octobre
30 novembre 1979
Galerie Maeght
13 rue de Téhéran Paris 8

GALERIE JAQUESTER
85, rue Rambuteau 1er - 508 51 25
NISSAN ENGEL
Vernissage October 16 at 5 p.m.
Until November 6.

MARLBOROUGH
6 Albemarle St., W.1.
Recent paintings by
TAMAYO
Mon.-Fri. 10-5:30; Sat. 10-12:30.
October 3 - November 10

Gal. Philippe Frèsnac
50 Rue Jacob VI - 260.86.31
THINOT
Paintings & objects
October 9 - 27
2.30 to 7.30 p.m. except Monday.

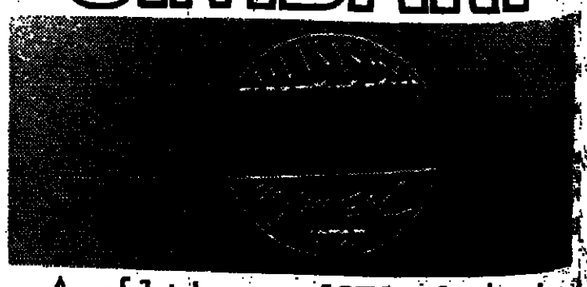
KATIA PISSARRO
59 Rue de Rivoli 1er - 233.45.17.
ISAAC
POMIÉ
October 10 - November 6.

"ART EXHIBITIONS"
Appears every Saturday

AUCTION SALES

PALAIS DES BEAUX-ARTS
Rue Royale, 10 - 1000 Brussels
AUCTION SALE
23, 24 and 25 October 1979
Glass - European porcelain and China - Silverware of 18th century - Objects of vertu - Oriental rugs and carpets - Furniture of 17th, 18th and 19th century - Cabinets of 17th century decorated with hardstone.
Modern paintings
Important Old Masters
of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th century
On view: Friday 19 October from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 1.45 to 7 p.m. Saturday 20 and Sunday 21 October from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 1.45 to 6 p.m. Monday 22 October from 8.30 to 10.30 a.m.
Information : Service des Ventes Publiques, Rue Royale, 10 - 1000 Brussels.
Tel. : 512.18.94 - 512.85.78. Manager : C. de Mul.

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - PALAIS D'ORSAY
7, Quai Anatole, France 75007. Tel. 222.81.11
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1979
GEORGES RYALIX ESTATE
At 2:30 p.m. - CERAMICS - HAUTE EPOQUE
BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE
At 9 p.m. - IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
Public viewings:
At 30 Ave. des Champs-Elysées: Saturday the 20th, Sunday the 21st of October from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.
At Palais d'Orsay: Monday, October 22 from 9 to 11 p.m.
Tuesday, October 23 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m.
HERVE CHAYETTE, Auctioneer
10, rue Rossini - 75009 Paris. Tel. 770.38.89 - 246.89.29.
Catalogue on request from the auctioneer's office.

SIMBARI

As of 1st January 1979 a Simbari print that has been signed by the artist himself bears the seal that appears above.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, October 13-14, 1979

Gold Unchanged; Dollar Is Firmer

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — Although under some late selling pressure, the dollar firmed today against other major currencies in quiet trading while the price of gold closed unchanged from yesterday with a slightly narrower buying-selling spread.

Zurich gold dealers said trading was at a standstill much of the session after some hectic early morning activity. Dealers said the market generally was not sure where it wanted to go after a week that was marked by a $35 price swing. Early gains today were attributed to rumors that Iran would hike the price of crude again, but then there was some slippage on rumors that several big gold dealers were switching over to silver.

One dealer explained that gold is under more pressure than silver because of rumors about the United States and the IMF increasing the amount of gold they auction. Yesterday's disappointing IMF gold auction was attributed by one trader to slack interest on the part of the usual strong buyers — Dresdner Bank, Swiss Bank Corp. and Arab investors.

The late Zurich gold quote was $396-$399 an ounce, bid and asked, roughly unchanged from the previous day's $397-$400.

London closing gold was $396-$398, also little changed from yesterday's $395-$398 and up slightly from the afternoon fixing of $395 and the morning fixing of $387.75.

Investor demand was slight, a dealer said, and industrial demand was "very sluggish." The market is quite uncertain now, he added, and it is going to take a lot to push it over $400 for the moment."

Sterling eased somewhat against the dollar.

Dealers said foreign exchange trading was "typically quiet" for a Friday, with most movement coming from preweekend position shuffling.

Although the market had anticipated another round of prime lending rate increases by major U.S. banks, none were forthcoming. Dealers said such action would have given the dollar even more strength today, but they noted that the lack of a prime-rate increase did not hurt the U.S. currency.

A dealer noted the confidence expressed by major U.S. business leaders in the package of credit-tightening measures announced by the Federal Reserve as being favorable to European attitudes about the dollar. He added that the market still is attempting to assess the impact of the Fed's actions, and that trading will be somewhat uncertain until those efforts are completed.

Sterling, which fell below the $2.16 level in late morning trading, began to firm in the afternoon. At a closing level of $2.1625, however, it still was off from yesterday's $2.1663.

The dollar firmed against the Deutsche mark for most of the day, reaching a high of 1.7995 DM at one point. Near the close, it had eased to 1.7885 DM, up from 1.78025 yesterday.

The dollar also rose to 1.61935 Swiss francs from 1.6112, to 4.2045 French francs from 4.18025, and to 227.435 yen from 226.05.

The dollar eased to $1.17475 Canadian dollars from $1.17495 yesterday.

News and Notes

Renault and AMC say the French state-controlled automaker will take a 5-percent stake in American Motors which could later be increased to 22.5 percent. Renault bought 1.5 million AMC shares for $15 million and a $45-million, 9-percent subordinated note that will be converted into about 4.1 million shares of common. Renault also agreed to buy $40 million of 10-percent subordinated debentures convertible into about 3.3 million shares of AMC common, and $50 million of subordinated debentures due 2000. The companies says the financing will be used by AMC for the manufacture of a Renault-designed family of front-wheel-drive cars at AMC's Kenosha, Wisc., plant beginning in 1982. Renault also will make available up to $50 million in supplier credits or other arrangements for working capital. The initial share purchase represents about 5 percent of AMC's 30.4 million common shares outstanding. With the conversion of the debt, Renault would own about 22.5 percent of AMC's common.

* * *

Underwriting losses on International Business Machines' recent debt offering were put at less than $10 million by officials of Salomon Brothers. Salomon Brothers, Merrill Lynch and 225 other underwriters made the record $1-billion offering in notes and debentures Oct. 4. John Gutfreund, managing partner of Salomon Brothers, says that an estimated $700 million to $750 million of the IBM bonds were sold, earning the underwriters $5 million, before they turned to the resale market to place the balance, where they face losses estimated at $12 million. After that offering came to market, bond prices generally fell as investors reacted to Federal Reserve Board moves that among other things raised interest rates. Salomon Brothers and Merrill Lynch together will incur about two-thirds of the total underwriting losses, Mr. Gutfreund says.

* * *

Singer will have a substantial loss in the third quarter and the full year after setting up a $130-million reserve to cover a sweeping restructuring of its sewing-machine manufacturing operations in Europe and North America. The 2-year plan includes the phasing out of operations at Clydebank, Scotland, and the elimination of about 3,000 jobs. Singer says there could be further costs of up to $50 million over the next few years. The company says serious overcapacity is caused by a declining market for household sewing machines. It adds, however, that the "company's other businesses . . .are, as a group, doing well today and will continue to do well in the future." However, directors have suspended payment of regular quarterly dividends on common as part of an effort to conserve resources.

* * *

International Computer Ltd., the largest European-owned computer manufacturer, is closing its 90-year-old plant at Dukinfield, near Manchester, with the loss of 1,200 jobs, because it "is no longer possible to produce cost-effective units" from the factory. The plan is seen as the first stage in shifting away from large mainframe computers toward a more service-oriented strategy, with manufacture concentrated on smaller systems.

Business Leaders Back Fed Moves

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 12 (UPI) — Washington's two top economic officials today renewed their pledge to pursue "forceful" monetary policy, including record-high interest rates, arguing that this is the only way to tame inflation. And the nation's leading business executives made it clear they support the Fed's new policies, even if it means some extremely difficult times.

"Nobody likes high interest rates, including me," Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker told the semiannual meeting of the prestigious Business Council, a group of top corporate executives. But he said the Fed's actions last Saturday, sharply boosting interest rates and limiting the number of dollars in circulation, were urgently needed to "control the inflation problem over time."

Treasury Secretary William Miller strongly backed Mr. Volcker's views, and said President Carter also "has been very supportive of the necessity of this action." The Fed's decision to crack down on credit "actually reinforces the probability of a modest recession rather than a more serious one," Mr. Miller said.

Carter's Comment

Mr. Miller, the administration's leading economic policy-maker, shrugged aside Mr. Carter's comment before a construction group in San Diego yesterday that "interest rates are too high."

"The president is very supportive of these actions because he is determined to carry on the war against inflation," Mr. Miller said. He said Mr. Carter is "looking forward to the day when we have nipped inflation in the bud, and that is the day when we will begin to see interest rates come down."

Reginald Jones, General Electric chairman, said "I have yet to meet a single businessman who is not supportive of the move by the Federal Reserve.

"The Federal Reserve action was entirely appropriate and long overdue," said Clifton Garvin Jr., top executive at Exxon.

Asked if the new Fed policies would deepen the current recession, Mr. Miller said the severity of the downturn "relates to the total economic posture. And to the degree that we are forceful and persuasive and effective in dampening inflationary expectations, the more likely we are to maintain a moderation of the recession and return to conditions of balanced growth."

Mr. Volcker defended the Fed's moves, despite problems it will cause for some borrowers. "You don't aim for high interest rates," he said. "We aim for the control that we think will bring the answer to the inflation problem . . . and it doesn't mean you delight in high interest for the sake of high interest rates."

Mr. Volcker and Mr. Miller made these other points:

- There is no possibility the Federal Reserve will institute credit controls on the economy. "That is not in the picture at all," Mr. Volcker said.
- The administration has ruled out for now any type of tax cut to combat the recession, although Mr. Miller said "we do not forgo any action in the future."
- The recession, which started in the April-June period, should last about four quarters.

Many of the business executives said they are well aware that money for consumer goods will become much more expensive and harder to obtain in coming months due to the Fed actions.

"The inflation disease is so virulent, the medicine you take to cure it is not very pleasant," said Citicorp Chairman Walter Wriston. "To make believe the next six months is going to be fun is to lie to you."

Mr. Wriston predicted an early end to the financial turmoil touched off on Wall Street by the Fed's moves: "There will be two weeks of chaos in the marketplace, and then there will be a settling down."

All the executives urged that the Federal Reserve stick with its stringent policy and that the administration support it, despite possible political problems during next year's presidential primaries. "The sooner we suffer the pain, the sooner we will be through," said Du Pont Chairman Irving Shapiro.

NYSE Posts Fifth Consecutive Decline

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — The New York Stock Exchange concluded a record-shattering week today with another setback as prices declined in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which retreated every day this week, suffered one of its biggest one-week declines on record as NYSE volume, averaging more than 50 million shares a day, also set a record.

The Dow today closed at 838.99 for a loss of 5.63 bringing its decline for the week to 58.62 points. Last Friday, the Dow had set a high for the year. Volume fell to 36.61 million but advances led declines by a narrow 751 to 748.

The market opened on a firm note today in what analysts called a technical recovery following the heavy selling earlier in the week. The market also drew early support from a firmer dollar and an early drop in gold prices.

However, bargain-hunting dried up about midsession while gold recovered most of its early losses. Late in the session, a new wave of selling began to depress prices.

The Commerce Department reported late in the session that retail sales rose a strong 2.2 percent in September following an upwardly revised August rise of 3.1 percent. Durable goods sales rose 2.4 percent and non-durables sales climbed 2.1 percent.

More Pressure Expected

U.S. business inventories increased 0.8 percent in July to $417.9 billion, the department said, following a 1.9-percent increase in August.

Analysts said the market could remain under pressure until some positive effects of the Federal Reserve's new anti-inflation package become evident.

Reserve oil jumped 3⅜. Getty Oil offered to buy Reserve for $631 million if Reserve rejects a $525-million bid by Denison Mining, of Toronto. Getty would pay $35 a piece for Reserve's common and $51.10 for the preferred. Getty lost 1⅜ to 64½. Denison Mines said its merger agreement with Reserve is binding and that Denison was "considering its position" in view of Getty's proposal.

Tappan added 1⅜ to 17⅜. It said late yesterday Electrolux, of Sweden, will make a tender offer for Tappan's shares at $18 each. Tappan's board recommended the offer.

Rosario Resources added ½ to 37. Hudson Bay Mining bought 9.8 percent of Rosario's common for $21 million.

American Petrofina raised its semiannual dividend on classes A and B stock to $1.25 from $1.10.

Pennzoil increased the quarterly common stock dividend to 64.5 cents from 55 cents and authorized a three-for-two stock split. The new dividend is payable on pre-split shares.

In other developments, Global Marine said it expects 1979 net of about $3.25 a share compared with $1.85 last year.

Chevron USA, a unit of Standard Oil of California, said it has successfully confirmed its Carter Creek gas field discovery in the southwestern Wyoming Thurst Belt. Chevron's block No. 1-29 was tested at a rate of 19.6 million cubic feet of gas per day plus 610 barrels of condensate per day, the company said. Additional potential productive zones remain to be tested the company added.

Chrysler raising suggested retail prices for its 1980 model cars an average of $359, or 5.1 percent, from final 1979-model prices.

Winn's Stores said directors approved the acquisition of the company by Heinrich Bauer Verlag, of West Germany, for $19.80 a share or a total of about $50 million cash.

American Stock Exchange prices were mixed in heavy trading as the index lost 0.43 to 212.81 and the average price per share four cents. But advances led declines 388 to 255 as volume eased.

Heinicke Instruments lost ⅛ to 8⅜. It said Rudolf Israel, a West German investor, bought another 127,000 Heinicke shares and now holds 15.9 percent. Mr. Israel has advised the company that he may buy additional shares, but that he has no plans or proposals with respect to Heinicke, the firm said.



Frederic Baker

People in Business

Bankers Trust Vice President **Frederic Baker** has been named head of the U.K. group in the newly formed world corporate department of Bankers Trust in London. Vice President **Peter Denbow** has been assigned senior U.K. marketing responsibility in the same department.

* * *

Brussels-based CPC Europe's Executive Vice President **Wolfgang Hesse** has been named president, replacing **Walter Kniep** who will remain chairman of its advisory board.

* * *

Orion Bank Ltd. has appointed **Lord Sandon** chairman and **T. Jefferson Cunningham** chief executive. Both are succeeding **David Montagu**, who is resigning.

* * *

Harris Bank Vice President **James Roberts** has been named manager of the London branch of Harris Bank, succeeding Vice President **Robert Vanden Bosch**, who has been appointed deputy head of the bank's international group and, effective Nov. 15, its head. Mr. Vanden Bosch will be succeeding Senior Vice President **Edward Banker**, who has been appointed head of the bank's domestic financial group. **Robert Mello** replaces Mr. Roberts as general manager of Harris Bank International Corp.

* * *

James Scott, a vice president of Morgan Guaranty International Finance Corp., has been appointed manager of the general banking division of Bank Morgan Labouchere NV in Amsterdam.

* * *

Midland Electric Manufacturing's Production Director **Bruce Appleton** has been appointed managing director replacing Chairman and Managing Director **Fred Basterfield**, who will be retiring next year. Mr. Basterfield will continue as chairman until his retirement.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Standard Telephone & Cables

26 weeks June 17	1979	1978
Revenue	187.2	167.9
Profits	12.5	11.5
Per Share	0.125	0.115

France

Ferodo Group

Year	1978	1977
Profits	102.	154.

Japan

Honda Motor

Six Mos Aug. 31	1979	1978
Revenue	497,448.	461,877.
Profits	12,073.	7,824.
Per Share	19.77	13.22

United States

First Chicago

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Per. Net	30.30	33.40
Per Share	0.76	0.84
Net Income	30.04	32.99
Per Share	0.76	0.83
9 months	1979	1978
Per. Net	97.90	97.79
Per Share	2.47	2.46
Net Income	93.78	97.69
Per Share	2.37	2.46

Economic News Analysis

Carter Backs Tight-Money Fed — For Time Being

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT) — If the Federal Reserve's object in switching to "operational monetarism" was to scare consumers, business and the stock market, it has succeeded gloriously. The sickening swings in the market and the record volume of trading have awakened *not merely 50-year-old memories*, but a brand-new fevered sweat.

How far does the Fed mean to go in tightening — and how far will the president support it? Asked at his news conference this week whether he was prepared to persevere in his support of tight-money policies even if it begins to hurt him in the primaries, Mr. Carter replied with a quick "yes," then immediately added that the Federal Reserve, *Congress and the president are "meticulously isolated"* from each other "under the Constitution or the law."

Mr. Carter is in a tough spot. He does not want to claim the Fed's new monetary policy as his own. As Arthur Okun, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, puts it, the president has no desire to make the "Volcker market" the "Carter market."

Support or Undercut

But Mr. Carter must either back the Fed's stand in the presence of skeptical bankers, traders and government officials throughout the world, or undercut it. Mr. Carter knew very well that in appointing Mr. Volcker to the Fed post he was putting monetary policy in the hands of a "practical monetarist" who was prepared to take the heat for pushing the economy into recession, if that were the way it worked out.

The president's closest political advisers told him he had no alternative, so great was the threat of dollar crisis and economic chaos. Those advisers are still telling him he has no alternative but to support Mr. Volcker. So the president said this week, "Whatever it takes to control inflation, that's what I will do."

But he added that "there are some elements of inflation over which I have no control." He was thinking particularly of the price of energy, "levied on the world by OPEC." Had it not been for the 60-percent increase in oil prices this year, Mr. Carter said, the inflation rate in 1979 would have been the same as in 1978 and 1977.

In taking that line, Mr. Carter appeared still to have one foot in the camp of those economic advisers who have urged upon him the course of monetary gradualism, hoping that inflation and the economy could be floated down into a soft landing. Treasury Secretary William Miller, the former Fed chairman, is still taking that position. He repeated his view this week that the recession was already half over, would be mild, and would end early in 1980. He thus sees no need for a tax cut in the 1980 budget.

Curious Vigor

But the recession may not even have started yet, and much worse trouble may be ahead. Last month total employment surged by 600,000 workers, and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped from 6 percent to 5.8 percent. That upsurge on the job front cleared the decks for the Fed's attack on inflation.

The economy has been manifesting curious vigor. Consumers, in the grip of inflationary expectations, have depressed savings to meet mounting fuel and other costs — and, beyond that, have borrowed and spent heavily on a wide range of goods. Most businesses, except autos, have held on to what increasingly looked like excess inventories. Housing and building construction generally, despite escalating interest rates, have refused to go down.

All this added up to an inflationary psychosis. Speculation was getting out of hand not only in the gold, commodities and foreign exchange markets, but in real estate and gambling casinos at home. The Federal Reserve has been facing a problem, as the veteran economist Walker Salant of Brookings remembers, reminiscent of the one it encountered in the middle of 1929.

Then a rash of speculation broke out, concentrated in the stock market, at a time when the economy was not all that strong, with agriculture already on the way down.

Can the Fed knock off a speculative boom this time without knocking the props from under the economy? The linkages between reserves, money supply, inflation and economic growth are not really known.

Mr. Carter, in lending his crucial support to the Federal Reserve now, need not buy its untested panacea indefinitely. Mr. Volcker is in an exposed role — with the dubious honor in store for him of being elected scapegoat if his monetarist experiment goes wrong.

But Bonn, Tokyo Reaction the Key

World Interest-Rate Level Seen Rising

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Financial analysts believe the reactions of West Germany and Japan will determine whether the new U.S. anti-inflation measures provoke a renewed surge in international interest rates.

A survey of banker and money-market opinion in major financial centers found many sources convinced that Bonn and Tokyo have agreed with Washington to hold down interest rates while the U.S. measures take effect. Any advantage gained by the dollar from the U.S. moves could evaporate if either West Germany or Japan raises its rates in the near future.

However, regardless of any such agreement, upward pressure on interest rates is intensifying.

U.S. analysts expect U.S. rates to climb further, although they are uncertain how high. The removal of the federal funds rate as a means of determining other interest rates has created uncertainty about the "appropriate" level, they note.

Some economists have projected prime rates of 15 to 16 percent, but whether that will be the peak is not clear. Citibank today held its prime rate at 14½ percent, although some analysts expected a move to 15 percent.

Japanese money men say authorities are in a quandary over interest rates amid political turmoil, soaring wholesale prices, pressure on the yen and rather gloomy trade statistics.

Some Tokyo banking sources believe the government will wait as long as possible before acting, despite the widening rate gap and market speculation that the central bank is prepared to raise the discount rate by ¾ point at the end of the month from the current 5.25 percent. The Finance Ministry will not comment on the idea that a secret agreement on interest rates has been struck with Washington and Bonn.

Frankfurt bankers said a further rise in the nation's discount and lombard rates cannot be far off, as they lag so far behind domestic money-market rates.

The Bundesbank might shy away from further raising the rates — the discount rate was raised to 5 percent and the lombard rate to 6 percent from 3 and 3½ percent, respectively, earlier this year — if only because such a move, along with higher oil prices, could put too much restraint on the economy. Frankfurt money-market dealers said they cannot make even short-term forecasts, although they feel the Bundesbank will be reluctant to drive rates up much further.

French money-market dealers said that as long as the French authorities are committed to maintaining a stable franc, interest-rate parities must be defended and the Paris market will be forced to follow international trends upward. They believe the interest-rate tension experienced over recent months is likely to continue unless some form of international action is taken.

Some Steadiness

Belgian bankers believe that the U.S. moves mean a general tightening in international rates, and that to maintain the crucial interest-rate differential between the Deutsche mark and the Belgian franc, Belgian rates may have to rise.

In Italy, a 1.5-point rise to 12 percent in the bank rate last week triggered new overall increases, ending a summer of relative stability. Italian sources said there is uncertainty over how far interest rates may continue to rise, given 16-percent inflation and with high rates abroad a potential source of pressure on the lira.

The Scandinavian countries, except perhaps Norway, will be forced sooner or later to adjust their interest rates to the increase in the U.S. discount rate, bank economists in Stockholm said.

In contrast, Hong Kong and British analysts believe their local interest rates will not be increased in the light of the U.S. moves.

The Hong Kong Exchange Banks' Association last raised its prime rate to 14½ percent Aug. 18 and bankers see no further increase unless there is a deterioration in the Hong Kong dollar's value.

Britain's minimum lending rate was raised two points to 14 percent in the June budget. With sterling supported by oil-price rises, British Chancellor Geoffrey Howe said yesterday there is the possibility of a decline in interest rates before the new year.

Wholesale Index Up 1.4% in Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Japan's wholesale price index rose 1.4 percent to 116.1 (base 1975) last month after a 1.6-percent increase in August, the Bank of Japan said today. September's year-on-year rise is 12.6 percent compared with 10.9 percent in August.

The September monthly gain is equivalent to an 18.2-percent increase at an annual rate, the bank said. It blamed the increase on rising prices of oil and coal products, up 4 percent from August, of nonferrous metals, up 5.1 percent, and of chemicals, up 2.3 percent. A recent decline in the yen's value against the dollar contributed to the increase.

Japanese wholesale prices began rising in November and have continued without interruption since then.

Record Estimate Raised by U.S. For Grain Crop

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — The Agriculture Department today raised its forecast of U.S. corn production to a record 7.39 billion bushels, 2 percentage points above last month's forecast. The figure is 4 percent more than last year's record crop.

The department said that the U.S. wheat crop this year would be the third-largest ever at 2.11 billion bushels, 18 percent above last year. The department raised its forecast of soybean output to a record 2.21 billion bushels, or 18 percent more than last year. The forecast is up 2 percentage points from that of last month.

Meanwhile, the department lowered its estimate of total 1979 grain production in the Soviet Union to 175 million metric tons from the 180 million tons forecast a month ago. Last year's Soviet output was a record 237.2 million metric tons.

In Moscow, Soviet officials said today that this year's grain harvest is likely to total about 185 million metric tons, the lowest in four years.

Netherlands Prices Rise 0.4% in July

THE HAGUE, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — Wholesale prices rose in the Netherlands in July with the producer price index reaching a provisional 162.3, up 0.4 percent from June and 2.8 percent from a year earlier. The index is based on 1970 equals 100 and is not seasonally adjusted.

The index for raw materials and intermediate goods, which also has a 1970 basis and is not seasonally adjusted, reached a provisional 190.6 in July — up 2.5 percent from June, and up 12.3 percent from a year earlier.

INVEST IN DIAMONDS
a trustworthy investment with a constant increase in value

Traditional investments have barely kept pace with inflation, while the value of diamonds for investment has shown tremendous growth during the last ten years.

Now you have the opportunity to purchase diamonds for investment from the leading first source diamond company at the diamond center of the world.

Write for free booklet «Practical Guide for Diamond Investment» or visit us without obligation.

All diamonds guaranteed by Certificate.

IDS

International Diamond Sales

Head Office : 50-52 Hoveniersstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium, Tel. 031-31 77 64, Telex : 35395 indsa - b.

LONDON : The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP - Tel. : 01-836 4343

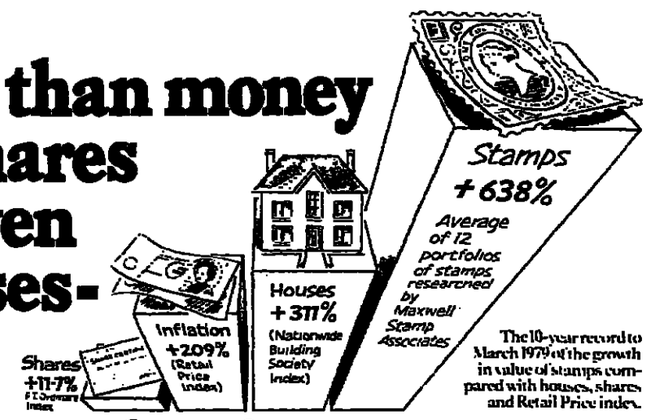
COMMODITIES: BIG MONEY IN GOOD TIMES AND BAD

Learn how the small investor can make big profits during inflationary times! Investors in the Euro-American "Professionally Supervised Trading Program" can outpace inflation by far and achieve superior gains in both up and down markets.

For more details of how you can benefit, write:

The Euro-American Commodities Group,
11 Waterloo Pl., St. James's, London SW1Y 4AU.
Tel. (01) 930 21 71
Telex: 8812717/8

Better than money or shares or even houses-



The 10-year record to March 1979 of the growth in value of stamps compared with houses, shares and Retail Price index.

rare classic stamps.

Which investment has outperformed shares, inflation and even house prices over the last 10 years? The answer is rare classic stamps. This is proved by an independent survey by Maxwell Stamp Associates which shows that 12 sample portfolios of stamps rose in value during the 10 years by an average of 638%.

Although past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future it is worth noting that the sharpest rises are in the most recent years.

This is why every wise investor will want to have at least a part of his investment in stamps.

To help you make such an investment L & A Philatelics provide an expert advisory service. We are specialists in rare and classic stamps which in particular have shown outstanding increases in value.

We prepare portfolios from £250 upwards, and also undertake to sell for you at the highest prices obtainable when you wish to realise.

Why not find out more about our service by sending off the coupon. It could lead to your best investment ever.



Left: 1883 10 - Blue SG183 Mint - value £450 in 1977 and £2,250 today.

Below: 1902 £1 Edward VII SG266 Mint - value £350 in 1977 and £4,200 today.



L & A Philatelics Ltd.,
2 The White House, Beacon Road, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 1AB (U.K.).
Tel: Crowborough 2158 9. Telex: 95449.
I am interested in investment in rare stamps. Please send me full information on your service.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

_____

HIT 131n

L & A Philatelics Ltd.
Stamp Brokers & Dealers. Valuations for Probate.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. Quot.	Prev Close
		— A — A —										
39¾	29½	ACF	2.24		6.4	7	105	35⅝	35	35⅛	+	½
23⅝	15⅜	AMF	1.24		7.8	b	218	16⅜	16	16		
28½	13	AM Intl	.28		1.9	14	72	15¾	15⅛	15⅛		
12¼	8⅝	APL	1		9.1		74	11	10⅝	11		
43½	33¾	ARA	1.82		4.9	7	155	37½	37	37	+	⅛
33½	21⅜	ASA	1.40		4.6		662	30½	29	30⅛	+	⅜
12¾	8½	ATO	.48		5.1	4	68	9½	9⅜	9½	+	⅛
22¾	17	AVX s	.25		1.3	12	170	19⅜	18⅝	19	—	⅝
40⅜	29½	AbbtLb	1		2.8	13	653	37	36	36	—	1
24⅞	16¼	AcmeC	1.20		5.4	5	19	22⅜	22	22¼	+	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	AdmDg	.84		1.9	6	13	4½	4	4		
13⅜	10¾	AdoEx	1.32e		11.		78	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜		
7¼	3⅛	AdmAi	.20e		4.3	6	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝		
36⅜	28⅛	AetnLf	s1.80		5.6	5	822	32⅜	31¾	31⅞	—	⅛
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20		5.6	4	99	22	21½	21½	—	⅜
3½	2	Aileen					16	2⅝	2½	2⅝		
35⅜	23½	AirPrd	.80		2.6	9	408	31	30¾	30½	—	⅜
25⅜	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20		5.5	9	351	21¾	21	21¾	+	⅜
17⅛	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.1	7	113	13½	12⅞	13⅛	—	⅜
8⅞	7⅜	AlaP	dpf.87		12.		35	7½	7⅜	7½	+	⅛
93	76¼	AlaP	pf	9	12.		x210	77½	77½	77½		
108	97	AlaP	pf	11	12.		x20	95½	d95½	95½	—	1½
84½	69	AlaP	pf	8.28	12.		x320	69	d68	69		
16⅜	13⅜	Alagsco	1.40		9.5	8	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾		
31⅞	13½	Alaskin	.66		2.5	24	278	27⅜	26¾	26¾	+	⅜
9	6¼	Alberto	.36		5.0	9	2	7¼	7¼	7¼		
45	21	Albrtsn	1.20		2.8	8	26	42¾	42	42⅝	—	⅛
42	31¼	AlcanA	2		5.0	5	1403	39⅞	39½	39¾		
35⅝	22⅜	AlcaSid	1.40		4.1	7	142	34¼	33	34	+	⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40		5.8	5	31	7		6¾		
34⅜	18	AlldCp	1		3.9	6	44	26	25½	25¾	—	¼
28⅞	25¾	AlgCp	pf2.86		11.		13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝		
12⅝	6½	AlgAir			4	626		7⅞	7½	7¾	+	⅛
20⅜	18	AlgAir	pf1.87		9.6		34	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	+	⅛
26⅜	13¾	AlgLud	1.28		5.4	5	106	23⅝	23¼	23½	+	⅜
42	30	AlgLd	pf	3	7.9		20	38¼	38	38	—	¼
23½	19½	AlgLd	pf2.19		12.		63	19⅛	d19	19	—	⅛
18⅜	14⅝	AlgPw	1.76		12.	6	3334	15⅜	15	15¼		
17¼	13⅞	AllenGp	s 1		6.7	6	93	15	14⅞	15		
32⅜	20⅜	Allergan	.60		2.2	10	22	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	—	⅜
48¼	27⅝	AlldCh	2		4.8	9	689	43¼	42	42	—	1
13½	9⅞	AlldAmt	.86		7.1	7	50	12¾	12⅜	12⅜		
22¼	18⅝	AlldPd	.60		3.1	12	14	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+	⅛
27½	20⅞	AlldSfr	1.60		6.5	6	584	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—	⅜
38⅜	27¾	AllisCh	1.80		5.4	8	113	34	33¼	33⅝		
14⅜	11⅞	AlltAu	.640		4.0	9	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛		
21⅜	14½	AlphPr	.72a		3.9	7	12	18⅝	18½	18½	—	⅛
60½	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80		5.1	4	458	54¾	53¼	53½	—	½
24⅝	13¼	AmlSug	1		4.7	8	6	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+	⅛
45¼	36½	Amax	s 1.80		4.6	8	636	40½	39½	39½	+	¼
60	43⅜	Amax	pf	3	5.9		2	51	51	51	—	¼
35¼	14	Amcord	1.60		4.4	5	241	31½	31¼	31¾	—	¼
32¼	16¼	Amerac	1.32		5.3	6	74	25⅛	25	25⅛	+	⅛
52	31	Amrcn	pf3.60		6.3		2	41	41	41	+	1
58¾	23¼	AHess	1.40b		3.5	5	1875	41¼	40¼	40⅝	—	¾
107	56	AHes	pf3.50		3.9		25	90	89	89		
17⅝	10	AmAir	.40		4.0	2	1458	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—	⅛
7¾	4	AmAir	wt				308	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	—	⅛
20⅞	18¼	AAirpf	2.18		12.		10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+	¼
18½	12¾	ABakr	1.20		9.1	6	16	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+	⅛
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5		8.1	7	150	61½	61	61⅜	+	½
32⅛	27¼	ABrd	pf1.70		5.8		10	29½	29¼	29½		
33½	29¼	ABrd	pf2.75		9.2		4	29¾	29½	29¾		
35½	28¾	ABrd	pf2.45		8.6		17	31¾	31	31		
47⅝	32⅜	ABdcst	1.20		2.9	7	500	41⅞	41	41	—	⅝
18½	13¼	ABldM	.70		5.0	6	2	14	14	14	+	⅛
41½	34½	AmCan	2.80		7.7	6	64	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+	¼
22½	18¾	ACan	pf1.75		9.1		14	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—	⅛
7¼	2⅛	ACentry					148	5¼	5⅛	5⅛		
32½	23⅜	ACyan	1.60		5.7	8	666	28¾	27¾	28	—	⅛
17	8⅜	AmDist					96	16¼	15⅝	15½	+	½
30	19⅜	ADT	1.16		5.7	8	21	20⅜	20¼	20¼	—	⅛
33⅞	18½	AElPw	2.18		12.	9	906	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+	⅛
36⅞	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.9	7	1043	31	30½	30⅝	+	⅛
14½	8¾	AFamil	.40b		5.7	5	92	10⅝	10½	10½	+	⅛
22⅜	19	AGIBd	2e		10.		61	19⅝	19⅜	19½		
21¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44		7.4		25	19½	19¼	19⅜	+	⅛
38⅜	22⅜	AGnIns	1		2.9	5	129	34¾	34	34⅜	+	⅜
16½	9⅞	AHerit	Lf .48		3.8	8	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜		
21⅛	12	AmHoist	1		5.7	5	121	17¾	17¼	17⅜	—	⅛
29⅜	24⅜	AHome	1.50		5.6	11	2961	26⅝	26¼	26¾	+	⅛
35¾	23⅜	AmHose	.80		2.5	12	1122	33	32⅝	32⅝	—	⅜
13⅛	8⅜	AmInvt	.40		4.3	6	47	9¾	9¼	9¼		
34⅛	18	AMI			2.6	9	453	21¼	20¾	20⅞	—	⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs	.07e		8	3	2553	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	+	⅜
47¼	36	ANatR	3.20		7.3	9	168	44⅛	43½	44		
31½	21½	ASLFl	n.80b		3.5	5	88	23¾	23	23¾	+	⅛
19⅜	10⅜	AShip	.80a		3.3	49	40	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+	⅛
58⅛	39	AStand	3		5.9	6	39	51⅜	51	51		
10¾	6	AStenl	.32		4.0	9	182	8⅜	8	8	—	⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80		2.6	4	113	30¾	30¾	30¾	—	½
64¾	52⅛	ATT			9.5	7	3878	55⅜	52¾	52⅞		
67⅜	54¾	ATT	pf	4	7.1		11	56⅜	56¼	56½	+	½
47⅝	39¾	ATT	pf	3.64	8.8		262	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+	⅝
49	41½	ATT	pf	3.74	8.8	b	6	42⅜	41¾	42⅜	+	⅝
14⅞	10⅛	AWatWk	.92		7.6	4	13	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—	⅛
19	14⅜	AWtrW	pf 1.43		8.9		2420	16¼	16	16		
14¾	9¼	AmesD	.40b		3.3	4	21	12⅛	12	12	+	⅛
42⅜	27¼	Ametek	1.80		4.6	10	49	40	38¾	39½	+	⅝
25¼	15⅝	Amfac	1.20		5.5	5	25	21⅞	21½	21¾	—	¼
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	.76		2.0	11	603	37¼	36¾	37¼	+	½
23⅜	13⅜	Ampco	.80		3.1	6	45	19½	18⅝	19½	+	⅝
19⅛	10⅛	Ampex	.05e		.3	10	383	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	—	¼
7	2⅜	AmrepCp			6		93	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝		
24⅜	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		7.2	8	191	19⅜	18¾	18¾	—	1
7¾	4⅝	Amst	pf .68		10.		5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—	⅛
43	29¼	Amsted	2		5.7	6	131	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+	¼
23½	14¾	Analog	s			16	71	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	+	⅜
18⅞	16	Anchor	s1.20		7.4	5	262	16¾	16½	16⅝	—	⅜
25⅝	18⅛	AnCliv	1.12		5.2	6	31	22⅛	21½	21½		
8	5⅛	Angelico	.34		5.6	6	33	6¼	6	6¼	+	⅛
19	8½	Anheusr	.40		2.5	6	113	16⅜	15⅝	16	+	⅛
33¾	18⅜	Apache	s.40		1.4	12	225	29⅛	27¾	28⅛	+	⅜
26	23	ApPw	pf2.65		12.		3	23½	23	23		
14⅝	6¼	ApldDig			5.3	7	144	7¾	7⅜	7¾		
33½	18½	ApldDig	pf1				13	19	19	19	+	½
11½	5¼	ApplMg				8	78	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+	⅛
27⅜	17½	Arcata	1.12		4.8	6	18	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+	⅛
31¾	25	Arcat	pf2.16		7.7		1	28	28	28	—	⅛
25⅝	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		.9	13	1499	22½	22⅛	22⅜	—	⅛
11⅜	6	ArctEn	.10e		1.5	11	37	6½	6¼	6¼	+	⅛
21⅜	18½	ArtcPS	2		11.	7	161	19	18¾	18⅞	+	⅛
13⅞	8⅜	ArkBst	.60b		7.8	18	94	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	—	⅛
47¼	28½	ArkLGs	2.20		5.2	9	62	43⅜	41¾	42	+	⅜
45		ArlenRlty					113	3½	2⅝	3		
10⅛	5¼	Armada				7	28	7¼	7¼	7¼		
27½	17	Armco	1.50		6.1	5	152	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	—	⅛
35	25½	Arm pf	2.10		6.8		97	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	—	½
55	46	Arm pf	4.50		10.		270	49½	d48¼	49¼	—	⅛
20⅝	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10		6.5	7	110	17	16⅞	17	+	⅛
32	18½	ArmRu	1.20		6.4	4	11	19	18⅞	18⅞	+	⅛
22⅜	15¾	AroCorp	1b		5.0	5	2	20⅛	20	20	—	⅛
30¼	7⅜	ArrowE	.20r		8	7	52	24½	23⅝	23⅝	+	⅛
17¼	12	Arvin	1		7.8	4	21	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—	⅛
28⅜	22¼	Arvin pf	2		8.6		3	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜		
31⅜	13⅜	Asarco	1		3.9	5	1697	26⅜	25	25¼	+	⅜
45⅜	31	AshiGls	2		5.4	5	295	37⅛	36⅝	37	+	⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50		7.5	7	142	20	19⅝	20	+	⅛
22⅞	15½	Athlone	1.40		6.2		5	19⅜	19	19¼		
21⅞	16⅞	AtlCtyEl	1.84		11.	7	54	17¾	17½	17½	—	⅛
75⅛	69¼	AtlRch	2.80		3.9	9	1399	73¾	72⅜	72⅝		
249	167¼	AtlRcpf	3		1.2		5	248½	246½	246½	—	2¼
46⅛	41	AtlRcpf	3.75		8.8		240	42½	42½	42½	+	1
90	58¾	AtlRcpf	2.80		3.2		3	87½	87½	87½	+	1
28⅝	9⅛	AtlasCp					69	17	16¼	16½	+	⅛
41	27¼	AvcoFin	.64		1.7	17	507	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	—	⅜
27	18⅜	AvcoCp	1.20		5.6	3	553	22	21⅝	21⅝	—	⅜
86	42	Avco	pf 3.20		7.0		5	45½	45½	45½	+	⅜
77	49	Avco	pf 4.20		7.6		8	57	55	55	—	1
21½	12¼	Avery	.60		3.1	8	68	19½	19⅛	19½	+	⅛
28¾	13¾	Avnet	.80		3.7	6	118	22	21¾	21¾	+	⅛
59	45⅜	Avon	2.80		6.0	11	793	47½	46⅞	46⅞	—	¼
		— B — B —										
65⅜	12⅛	BAV Ltr	52c				8	12⅜	12¼	12⅜		
12⅜	7⅞	BT Mfg					7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
12⅜	6⅛	Bache	.50a		5.0	6	116	10⅜	10	10	—	⅛
57	27	BakrInt	.60		1.3	15	355	48⅛	47¾	47¾	—	⅜
48½	17½	BaldwU	1.20		3.7	7	53	32½	32¼	32¼	+	⅛
65⅛	28⅜	BldUtpf	3.04		4.2		2	49¼	49¼	49¼	+	2¾
28⅝	20¼	BallCn	1.40		5.8	5	23	24	23⅞	24	+	⅛
48⅝	33⅜	BallyMf	s.10		3	21	1683	31½	29⅞	29⅞	—	1
26⅜	21½	BaltGE	2.44		11.	6	252	22½	22¼	22½		
52½	43⅜	BaltpfB	4.50		10.		x380	45	44	44½		
24⅜	18½	BanCal	.92		4.4	5	16	21⅛	20½	21	+	⅛
19⅜	11¼	Bandag	.60		3.8	8	69	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+	⅛
29½	17⅝	BanoPnl	.80		3.3	4	113	24½	24	24¼	—	⅛
43¼	30⅞	BkNY	2.72		7.8	5	99	34½	34¼	34½	—	⅛
17⅜	13⅜	BkotVa	1.16		8.4	5	53	14	13¾	13⅞	—	⅛
30⅜	23¼	BnkAm	1.32		5.8	7	865	26½	26	26⅜	—	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. Quot.	Prev Close
48½	32⅜	BankTr	3.20		8.4	5	194	39¾	38½	39⅛	+	⅜
28	23¼	BkTr	pf 2.50		10.		11	d23⅝	d23¼	23⅜	+	⅛
17	8¼	Banner	.14		1.5	8	40	9½	9¼	9⅜	—	⅛
58¾	21¼	Barber	1.60		3.0	13	204	53⅞	52¾	52½		
18⅜	10¾	BardCR	.24		2.9	10	79	12⅞	12½	12½	—	⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGo	s.80		4.4	6	31	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—	⅛
23½	14⅜	BarryW	s.52		2.9	10	45	18¼	17¾	17¾	—	⅛
30⅜	23½	Bausch	s			9	296	29½	28¼	28¼	—	⅜
48¾	33⅜	BaxtTrv	.50		1.1	14	351	45⅜	45	45	—	⅜
10⅜	2⅜	BayCalP					250	8	7⅞	8	+	⅛
27⅜	18⅜	BaySfG	2		8.5	7	30	24	23⅜	23⅝	—	⅛
12½	9¼	BaykCls	.48		4.3	6	10	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+	⅛
38	25	Bearing	.92		3.0	9	74	30½	29⅜	30½	+	⅜
26⅝	19⅜	BeatFd	1.20		5.7	8	948	21⅛	20½	20⅝	+	⅛
56¾	42¾	Beat	pf 3.38		7.8		4	43½	43½	43⅝	+	⅛
29⅜	20	Beckm	.28		1.1	16	169	26⅞	26	26½		
38¾	30	BecInD	.84		2.9	10	591	30⅜	d29	29¼	—	1
40¼	20	Bech	1		2.7	11	1215	38	37¾	37¾	+	⅜
12⅜	7⅜	Beker				14	133	10¼	9⅞	10	—	⅛
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s .80		1.9	9	288	42¼	41¾	41¾	—	⅜
30⅝	19¼	Belden	1.60		5.9	5	51	27¼	27	27	+	⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		5.4	5	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝		
22½	14¾	BellHow	.96		4.8	15	98	20½	20	20½		
13⅜	5½	BellInd	.20a		1.9	6	289	11	10⅝	10¾	+	⅛
38½	19½	Bemis	1.40		4.8	7	30	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+	⅛
45	33½	Bendix	2.50		6.4	6	97	40	39⅜	39⅞		
22⅜	21⅛	BenfCo	2		7.5	6	466	27⅜	26¾	26¾	—	⅜
48	40	Benef	pf4.30		11.		1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+	⅛
27	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z150	24⅜	23½	24	+	½
5	2⅝	BenefB				11	406	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
7¾	3½	BerkeyP				11	50	3⅝	3¾	3¾	—	⅛
30½	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	9	92	26¼	26	26	—	⅛
25⅜	19⅛	BethSt	1.60		7.1	3	278	23¼	22½	22⅝	—	⅜
44½	29¼	BigThr	.88		2.1	15	106	42¾	42¼	42⅜	—	⅜
32⅜	14½	Binney	.80		3.5	11	131	23⅛	22½	22⅝	+	⅛
36½	17⅜	BisPSL	1.20		4.1	6	53	29⅜	29	29		
25¼	15½	BlackDr	.68		3.2	10	950	21¼	21	21		
24½	19⅛	BlairJn	s 1		4.8	7	57	21⅛	20¾	21	—	⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10		5.2	7	39	21	20⅝	21	+	⅜
27¼	19⅜	BlckHR	1.60		6.6	9	33	24½	24¼	24¼		
29½	18¼	BlueB	1.60		6.4	5	210	25	24¼	25		
14	5¾	Bluebird	.28		2.1	8	12	13¼	13	13¼	+	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	BobbleBr				4	51	4¼	4⅜	4½	+	⅛
51¼	37¼	Boeing	s 1		2.2	7	2212	46¼	44⅝	45	—	⅛
40⅜	23½	BolseC	1.50		4.1	6	835	37⅜	36⅝	37	—	⅜
29⅜	24⅝	Borden	1.80		6.9	6	188	26⅝	25⅞	26⅜	+	⅜
28⅛	22⅜	BorgW	2.20		8.2	6	18	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—	⅜
9⅜	4¾	Borrmn	.20		4.0	3	37	5	5	5	—	⅛
24⅜	20	BosEd	2.44		11.	6	116	21⅜	21	21⅜		
91	77	BosE	pf8.88		11.		x200	78	77¼	78	+	½
12	9¾	BosE	pf1.17		12.		26	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+	⅛
14⅞	12	BosE	pf1.46		12.		16	12½	12½	12½	—	⅛
17⅜	9¼	Branlf	.44		4.6	6	668	9¾	9½	9⅝	+	⅛
46¾	20⅛	BraunC	.80		2.1	12	99	39	38	38½	—	¼
30⅛	24½	BrigSt	1.20a		4.4	8	107	27½	27¼	27¼	—	⅛
38⅛	30½	BrlsfM	1.44		4.4	10	762	33¾	32¾	32⅝	—	⅜
44	35½	BrlsfM	pf 2		5.4		37	37	37	37		
31⅜	16⅜	BritPet	1.02e		3.5	6	34	29¾	29½	29½	—	⅛
19½	13⅜	BrkwGl	1.08		7.6	8	80	14⅜	14¼	14⅛	—	⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG	2.02		9.5	6	32	21⅜	20½	21¼	+	⅜
26½	24¾	BkUGp	pf2.47		9.8		13	25¼	25¼	25¼		
23¾	14⅞	BwnSh	1		4.8	5	15	20¼	20⅛	20¾	+	⅜
19⅛	7½	Brown	.30		1.8	5	14	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+	⅛
28⅜	22½	BwnGp	1		7.9	5	244	26	25⅜	25⅝	—	⅜
15⅜	11	BwnFer	.60		4.6	7	136	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—	⅛
17⅜	12¼	BrwnSk	.80		6.2	5	359	13	12⅞	13	—	⅛
34	26¾	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.8		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+	⅛
24¼	17¾	BrushW	s 1		5.0	7	57	20	19¾	19⅞		
25	15¼	BucvEr	.88		5.1	6	890	18⅛	17	17⅜	—	½
6¼	5½	BudgCf	pf.60		11.		1	5½	5½	5½	—	⅛
37¾	22	BullFo	1.80		5.4	7	7	33½	33	33½	+	⅛
16⅜	10	Bungy	1		8.4	6	21	12	11⅞	11⅞	+	⅛
20¼	16¾	BunkrH	1.92		11.		24	16¾	d16¾	16¾		
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84		3.4	7	43	25⅛	24⅞	25	+	⅛
31	18	BnkR	pf1.50		5.7		5	26¼	26¼	26¼		
25	15¼	BucvEr	.88		5.1	6	890	18⅛	17	17⅜	—	½
19⅞	15¼	Burlind	1.40		8.7	6	57	16½	16	16⅛	—	⅛
65	35	BurlNo	2.10		3.8	5	331	56¼	55	55¼	—	⅝
7½	6⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		8.6		10	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	—	⅛
58⅛	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.7		12	50½	50¼	50¼	—	½
31¼	17½	Burndy	1		3.4	10	301	28	28	28	+	⅛
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL					373	5⅜	5⅜	5½		
78	64¾	Burrgh	2.20		3.1	11	430	73½	71½	71½	—	½
25⅞	14	Buttrin	s.80		3.6	8	14	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+	⅜
14⅜	6⅞	Buttes					45	12¼	12¼	12¼	+	⅛
		— C — C —										
33⅜	27	CBI Ind	s			12	1	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+	⅛
57¼	44⅛	CBS	2.60		5.4	7	204	49⅝	48¼	48½	—	1½

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
43¼	36¼	Morgan	2.50	5.5	6	540	46¼	45½	45¾	+ ½
18¾	12¾	MorKn	1.50	4.6	6	86	33¼	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
13¼	9¾	MorseSh	.66	3.9	6	19	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	MtbTrAm			5	41	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16¾	MorNor	1.40	4.4	9	51	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
36	26	Motrola	1.20	2.5	10	745	49⅝	48	48	—1¼
27⅛	24½	MtFuel	2.20	7.8	10	251	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
27⅛	24⅛	MtSTel	2.32	9.5	7	63	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
6¾	5¼	Munford		1.3		84	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅝
8¾	4	Munid	pf.60	8.0		24	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7½	14	Munsng	1.20	8.3	12	50	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
5⅞	11⅜	MurphC	1.28	8.8	12	60	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
9½	40	MurpOil	1	1.4	14	41	72	70¾	72	+1¼
21⅛	14	MurryO	1	5.9	6	54	17	16½	17	
21⅛	12½	MutOm	1.32	11.		11	12¾	12½	12½	
6⅝	7½	MyersL	.50	4.6	17	154	11¼	10¾	10⅝	
				—	N	—	N	—		
21½	12¾	NCH	.64	3.4	9	106	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	NCNB	n .64	5.0	5	234	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
61½	56⅛	NCR	1.60	2.5	8	2816	64⅝	63½	63⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	17½	NLInd	1.20	4.4	10	176	27⅜	27	27¼	
7	19	NLT	1.12	4.5	7	1687	25½	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅜
9¾	8⅝	NVF	s		6	197	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
22	22	Nabisco	1.50	6.3	7	156	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅜	Naico	1.36	4.6	13	387	31⅜	29¾	29¾	—1⅜
13¼	12¼	Narco	.68	4.7	20	30	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	20⅜	Nashua	1.20	5.2	5	15	24⅜	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
2	22	NatAirl	.50	1.1	66	40	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	
5⅝	14	NatCan	.72	3.6	9	65	20½	20¼	20¼	
6¾	25½	NCan	pf1.50	4.3		2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
5¾	9	NtCtyL	.60	5.6	7	99	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	NtDstr	.2	6.1	5	53	32⅝	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	18	NatDist	1.80	7.0	4	305	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
29¼	28¾	NDist	pf2.25	7.7		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ½
17⅜	14½	NDist	pr1.85	9.4		8	20	19¾	19¾	
11	24⅞	NatFG	2.54	9.0	6	31	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
23½	22⅜	NFG	pf 2.30	9.9		4	23¼	d23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
14¾	15½	NatGyp	1.32	6.9	4	251	19¾	19	19¼	— ⅛
3⅞	3¼	NatHam				7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9	7⅝	NtLibtn	.28	3.8	10	109	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	16⅛	NMdCr	s.60	3.1	9	144	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	12¾	NMedE	s.50	2.7	10	230	19¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅜	NMineSv	.56	4.3	18	17	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅜	NtPrest	1.50	8.8	10	23	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
18½	18½	NtSemic			11	2956	33½	32¾	32¾	
13⅛	13	NtSvin	1.08	5.8	6	103	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
14½	14⅛	NStand	1.24	8.4	5	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28¾	28¾	NatStl	2.60	7.8	4	20	33⅜	33½	33½	
3⅞	3⅝	NatTea		5	7	36	5	5	5	
35⅞	35⅞	Nation	2.20	3.9	6	420	57¼	56	56⅛	— ½
31⅜	27½	Nationm	wi			16	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
29¼	20⅛	NevPw	2.12	7.7	8	39	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ½
17⅜	14½	NevPr	pf1.60	10.		x250	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
20	16½	NevP	pf1.74	9.5		z2300	18⅜	18¾	18¾	
23½	19¾	NevP	pf2.30	12.		z170	20	20	20	
23⅜	20¼	NEngEl	2.24	11.	6	116	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
17	14⅞	NEngE	1.40	11.		10	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
17	14⅞	NEngUt	s.36	11.	10	992	25¾	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
30	25⅜	NEnP	pf2.76	11.		2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
36½	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.4	7	5	33¼	33½	33½	— ⅜
19	15⅜	NYSEG	1.76	11.	7	133	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
40½	31	NYS	pf 3.75	12.		x270	32	32	32	
86⅛	81¾	NYS	pf 8.80	11.		z110	81¾	81¾	81¾	
3⅜	2⅜	Newcrp			7	39	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Newell	n .70	8.5	5	52	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Newhall	.80	2.0	8	61	40½	39¾	40½	+ ⅜
12	9¾	Newmt	1.20	4.2	7	1062	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
92⅜	66	Newpl	pf4.50	5.0		1	90	90	90	
17⅝	7¼	Newprk	.20	1.3	12	135	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅜	NiagMP	1.44	11.	6	449	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
38	31½	NiaMpf	3.60	11.		z50	33	32½	32½	+ ½
41	35	NiaMpf	3.90	11.		z10	35½	35½	35½	
55½	53	NiaMpf	6.10	11.		z10	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅝
83	70¼	NiaMpf	7.72	11.		z100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
14⅜	9½	NiagSh	1.21e	9.0		46	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	26⅝	NICGS	2.52	8.4	6	111	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
28⅞	20¾	NorfWn	1.92	8.3	5	404	24⅛	23	23¼	+ ⅛
25¾	18½	Norfin	1.60	7.8	4	32	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	20⅝	Norris	1.40	6.3	6	38	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
38½	14⅞	NACaol	.64	2.3	7	49	27⅝	27	27⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	NoAMtg				67	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	24¼	NoAPhi	1.70	6.1	5	32	28	28	28	
10⅝	9⅜	NoestUI	1.10	12.	7	251	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
21⅜	11	NCalSL	.70	4.2	5	31	16⅜	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	NIndPS	1.50	10.	7	1033	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
53	22⅛	NorNGs	1.60	3.9	7	173	41¼	40¾	41	+1⅛
23⅛	21⅜	NSPSv	2.28	10.	6	209	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
41¼	35¼	NSPw	pf3.60	10.		z70	35¼	d35	35	— ¼
49¾	41½	NSPw	pf4.16	9.9		z90	42	42	42	+ ½
44½	28⅜	NorTel	g.80			400	40	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	4¼	Nthgate	g			63	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
44⅞	27¾	Norfrp	1.80	5.2	5	92	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅝
26¼	22⅞	NwstAirl	.80	2.9	8	472	28	27	27⅜	— ⅛
29¼	23	NwtBcp	1.32	5.4	6	175	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	17	NwtEnr	s1.30	5.5	6	512	24	23½	23½	+ ¼
37⅜	23	NwtInd	2.05	6.1	6	155	34⅜	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	9¾	NwMLI	1e	9.9	10	67	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
33	26⅞	NwStW	1.80	6.6	5	17	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	22	Norton	1.40	4.7	6	141	30½	30	30	
20¼	14½	NorSim	1.04b	7.1	6	375	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	26½	Nucor	s .36	1.2	6	38	29⅜	28¾	29	+ ¼
				—	O	—	O	—		
62	16¾	OKE	1.20	3.0	9	418	40⅜	39¾	40	+ ½
33⅝	14⅜	OakInd	.48	1.4	15	205	29¾	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
20	15⅝	OakleP	1.20	7.3	8	4	16½	16½	16½	
27⅞	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25	5.8	9	5085	26¾	24⅝	25	— ⅜
12⅜	4⅛	OccPet	wt			954	11⅜	10¾	10¾	
43	26¾	OccIP	pf2.16	5.3		15	40¾	40¾	40¾	+2¾
97	48½	OccIP	pf3.60	4.5		3	82½	79¾	79¾	+ ⅜
85	48¼	OccIP	pf .4	5.0		3	80	80	80	+5¾
25⅝	21⅝	OccIP	pf2.50	11.		18	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	17¼	OccIP	pf2.12	12.		20	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	18⅜	OccIP	pf2.30	12.		17	19	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
30	27¼	Oaden	2	5.9	5	57	34½	33	33¾	+ ⅜
17⅝	14¼	OhioEd	1.76	12.	9	391	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
42	33	OhEd	pf3.90	12.		z420	32½	d31½	32½	—1⅛
47¾	40	OhEd	pf4.56	12.		z320	42	d39½	39½	—3½
76⅞	67	OhEd	pf7.24	11.		z90	67½	67½	67½	
77⅛	66	OhEd	pf7.36	11.		z10	64½	d64½	64½	—1½
94	70½	OhEd	pf8.64	12.		z330	70½	70½	70½	
86⅝	90	OhE	pf10.48	11.		z850	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	—2¼
10	92	OhE	pf10.76	11.		z130	94⅜	94¾	94¾	+1⅜
92½	70	OhP	pf 8.04	12.		z100	69⅜	d69⅜	69⅜	— ⅝
24⅝	20⅜	OhP	pfG2.27	11.		7	19⅞	d19¾	19¾	— ⅜
23	18⅛	OhP	pfA	14		13	z400	107½	106	107	+1
23¾	106	OhP	pfF	14		13	z250	107½	107	107	
17⅜	13¾	OhioGE	1.60	11.	9	489	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	18¾	OhioNG	1.80	8.4	7	21	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
25¾	15⅜	Ohin	1	5.5	6	294	18¾	18¼	18¼	
33½	23	Omark	1.12	3.8	5	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	16	Oneida	.92	4.3	5	4	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
13¼	9½	Opelika	.84	7.6	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	13⅜	OranRk	1.56	11.	7	x214	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Orange	.20	2.8	4	113	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
33⅛	7⅜	OrionC	.30	3.0	6	197	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
22⅞	15⅛	OulMar	1.40	9.0	8	67	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
28⅞	18¾	OutlaCo	1	5.0	6	25	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	13	OverhDr	.84	5.4	5	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
25⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.24	5.6	4	25	22½	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
35	20¼	OverSh	.50b	1.7	6	172	30¾	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.2	7	643	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ½
22⅞	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.5	4	98	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
72	60	OwnIll	pf4.75	7.8		1	61	61	61	+1
12¼	8	Oxfrdin	.68	6.4	5	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
				—	P	—	Q	—		
13½	15⅛	PHH Gp	.80	3.9	9	60	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	8	PNBMI	1.03e	12.	7	78	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
34¼	23⅛	PPG	2	6.5	7	170	31½	31	31	— ½
26⅛	12⅝	PSA			4	188	22½	21½	21½	— ⅜
13½	11	PacAS	1.28	11.		19	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE	2.44	11.	6	688	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	20	PacLtg	2.24	10.	6	148	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
52⅜	38½	PacLm	2.40	5.0	13	47	48¼	47½	47⅝	— ⅜
20	17	PNwTel	1.64	9.2	7	16	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅝	PacPw	1.92	10.	8	319	19	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅜	PacTT	1.40	11.	8	114	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	
19⅜	61	PacTT	pf 6	9.9		z1030	61½	d60½	60⅝	—1½
12¾	10	PacTin	1	5.3	8	9	19½	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅜	PalmeW	.44	5.9	4	60	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	
15⅞	12¾	PalW	pf1.30	10.		11	13	13	13	— ⅛
20⅜	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.3	4	23	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
7¼	3¼	Pamida	.06i			28	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9	5⅜	PanAm			3	3709	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
15⅝	36⅜	PanEP	3.10	5.8	7	84	53¾	53	53½	+1
14⅜	14⅜	Panclt	1.14b	5.7	7	47	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
21½	18¾	Pargas	1.08	6.3	8	96	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅜
⅝	18¼	ParkDr	s .24		8	10	196	31¾	31⅝	31½	

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter bank, insurance & industrial issues.

Closing Prices, October 12, 1979

ELInd	7	7½	Jamsby	15½	16¼	PiercesS	8¾
FAPrst	8½	9½	JiffyPd	9	1¼	Pinkrtn	32
VAlCp	29⅜	4¼	JoslynM	15¾	16½	PionHiB	23⅜
ccaray	4½	5	KaisStl pf	18½	19¼	Plastire	1¼
dStanW	16¾	11½	Kaiviar	3⅛	3½	Pneasis	5½
dvRoss	3¾	4¼	Kaufel	16	17	Prosrp	⅞
dvMicr	34½	35¼	Kaman	17	17¾	PbSvNC	12½
lexAlex	30½	31¼	KmpAm	8¾	9¼	PurtBen	16¾
licoInc	27¼	28¼	KateGre	3-16	7-16	PurfDCap	11
lynB	9½	10½	Kaysam	3	4	QuakrCh	30
FinCp	25¼	26	KellySv	33½	35	Raychm	47
Furn	5⅜	6	KentTel	16	17	Raymnd	20½
Greet	11⅜	11¾	LidStor	6	6¼	RecsEq	6
IntGp	57½	58½	LinBeat	48	48¾	RoadEx	29
Micros	26	28½	Logetra	11	12	RobbMtv	44
Welding	20	21	MadsGE	13⅜	14⅛	Reason	4¾
mterr	3½	3¾	MapelPat	4⅜	4⅝	Rouse	18¾
nedite	7	7¾	MairRt	1½	1¾	SalksIS	11¾
ahausB	21¾	22¼	MalkRt	30¼	31¼	SCalWtr	14
nbCo	8¾	9⅛	MatAsst	17½	18	SwelDv	15⅜
raenGp	23⅜	23½	MaulP	27	28½	SwnEnrg	24½
sdCala	20¾	21½	McCorm	22¾	23¾	Standyn	27½
HGsLt	14⅞	15¼	McCleary	10¼	11	StdRaos	24⅜
airdCp	5⅜	6½	MdisxW	18¾	19¾	StanHP	25
ansHE	11¾	12¼	MdldCap	9	9¾	StarISI	5⅜
xamRt	16⅜	16⅞	MidlRes	2¼	2⅜	StrawCl	24½
asicRs	9	11⅛	MidlBks	25¼	26¼	SuperEl	8
ssiFr	18	18¾				TIME DC	5
rvisMk	10¾	11¼	Millior	28	29½	Tampax	27½
eeline	8¾	9⅛	MissVIG	14	15	Tandem	32¾
ctzLab	32½	33	MontCal	6⅞	7¼	TecumP	68½
bbCo	12⅜	13⅜	MoorePd	21	22	Tennant	30
rdSon	21	22½	MoraRes	1½	2⅛	Tisnary	12¼
rtchr	2⅜	2¼	Mostek	58½	59½	TescaCp	17⅜
lkHillP	23½	24⅛	MotClub	4⅝	4⅞	TmtoCo	23¼
mance	3⅜	3¾	Mueller	27	28	TricoPd	42½
rooks	36	41	NargCp	26	28	TysonFd	8½
wTom	23½	23¾	NatGOil	15¼	16¼	UnMcGil	10¼
xbDee	6⅜	7⅜	NwldRE	14¾	15¾	USBorg	22¾
uckeye	17	17½	NJNGas	16⅜	16⅝	UVtck	15⅜
urnupS	7½	7½	NielsnA	24⅜	24⅝	UVaBsh	26
aWSv	32	33½	NielsnB	23⅝	24⅜	UpPenP	15¾
anradH	1⅛	2	NaCorGs	14½	15	ValyGas	11⅜
asSwC	15⅛	15⅝	NaEDI un	72	73½	VanDus	14⅜
apInAir	3½	4	NwtNGs	14⅜	15	Velcro s	16½
aCp	8½	9½	NwstPS	15⅜	16⅛	VideoCp	6⅜
rVPS	15½	15⅝	Noxell	19¼	20⅛	VaNBsh	13⅜
mLas	38	41	OgilvyM	22	22¾	WshEnr	15
esUtl	12	12¾	OhFerro	8	9	WebbRs	34½
rcieF	5	6	OtterTP	19¾	20½	Weldtm	3½
rtzUtA	36½	37¼	PCAint	6¾	6⅞	WichMe	10¾
rtzUtB	32½	33¼	PabstB	72⅜	73⅜	WellsGo	6¼
			PcGas	20½	21¼	WinMfg	4⅛
ankJL	28½	30	Pauley	4 13		WmorC	27½
lowCo	6¾	7½	PeerMf	7¼	8½	WoodLat	24½
mClH	27	27½	PenaEnt	15⅜	16¼	WWEng	11⅜
mSho	16½	18¼	Petrolin	39¾	40¼	WrightW	4⅜
meTel	18½	20¾	PetRban	21	22	ZionUts	21½

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 12, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	15 ⅛ - 15 ¼	7 9/16 - 7 11/16	2 - 2 ⅛	14 - 14 ⅛	12 ⅛ - 13
2 M.	14 15/16 - 15 1/16	7 ¾ - 7 ⅞	2 1/16 - 2 ⅛	14 ⅛ - 14 ⅜	12 ⅝ - 13 ⅛
3 M.	14 15/16 - 15 1/16	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	2 9/16 - 11/16	14 ⅛ - 14 ⅜	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜
6 M.	14 ⅞ - 15	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	3 - 3 ⅛	14 ⅛ - 14 ⅜	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜
1 Y.	14 - 14 ⅛	7 11/16 - 7 13/16	3 ⅛ - 3 ¼	13 ⅞ - 14 ⅛	13 ⅜ - 13 ⅝

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, October 12, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	90	91
Argentina 9⅛-84	90½	91½
Ashland 7½-82	91	92
Australia 8¼-91	85	86
Australia 8¼-92	81¼	82¼
Avco 10¼-87	82½	84½
BTokyo 7¼-86	86	87
Barclays 8½-92	82½	83½
BCHyd. 7¼-85	82½	83¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	81¼	82¼
Beneficial 9¼-87	92	93
BFCE 8¾-93	91½	92½
Conoco 9¼-89	89¼	90¼
Carter Hdl. 9⅛-86	90¼	91¼
Cdn NatlR 8¼-86	83¾	84¾
Charbonag 8¼-87	92¾	93¾
CNT 9½-86	90¾	92¾
Comalco 10¼-91	92¼	93¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	79	81
Continental 9⅛-86	92	93
Dome Pet. 10-94	90	91
Dominion 10¼-84	93	94
Dow Chem. 9⅛-94	90	91
DSM 8¼-88	86¼	87¼
E E C 8¼-82	91½	92½
E E C 7¾-84	87¼	88¼
E C S 9-93	86¾	87¾
E C S 8¼-97	81	82
EdF 9⅛-86	91½	92½
E I B 8-84	88¼	89¼
E I B 8¾-93	84½	85½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	90½	91½
Eurofima 8½-83	91¼	92¼
E D C 9¼-84	94	95
Finland 9½-86	88	90
Genstar 10-89	90½	91½
GMAC 9¼-86	90¼	91¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	85	86
Gould 9¼-85	92	93
GTE 9¼-89	88½	89½
GulfWest 9¼-84	83½	85½
Home Oil 9½-86	89	91
Hudson Bay 10-94	90¼	91¼
ISE Chda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	89	90
Kennecott 9½-86	87½	88½
Kidde W. 8¼-85	83	84
Kockums 8-83	88¼	89¼
Manitoba 8¼-83	90¼	91¼
Manitoba 9½-89	88½	89½
Michelin 10-94	88¼	89¼
Midld Intl 8¼-86	87½	88½
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	89	90
NBrunswick 9-83	92¾	93¾
NBrunsw. 9¼-94	86¾	87¾
Newfoundld 10-94	89½	90½
NZealand 8½-83	90½	91½
Norskhyd 8½-92	81¾	82¾
Norway 9¼-84	93¼	94¼
NScotia 9¼-89	89½	90½
Occidental 10¼-84	91	92
Ontario Hyd 8-87	82¼	83¼
Penney JC 8½-83	89½	90½
Pennwalt 9¼-84	92	93
Pepsico 9¼-84	91	92
Portland 10-84	90	91
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	86¾	87¾
Queb. Pro. 9-95	81½	82½
Saabscania 8½-89	81	82
Shell 8-86	84½	85½
Shell 7½-87	83	84
Slind 8¾-88	88¾	89¾
StatOil 9⅛-89	91	92
Sweden 9¼-84	94½	95½
Transocean 8-86	88½	89½
Unilever 9¼-87	90	91
UnOil 7½-87	87¼	88¼
UnBis 9-89	86	87
Utah 8-87	87¾	88¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	81½	82½
Warner L. 9-84	91	92

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73	75
Baker 5¼-93	138	140
BBC 4¼-92	101	102½
Beatrice 6¼-91	97½	99½
Beatrice 4½-92	78½	80½
Beecham 6¼-92	107	108½
Boots 6¾-93	97¾	98¾
Borden 6¾-91	90	92
Borden 5-92	79½	81½
BroadHale 4¾-87	69½	71½
Carnation 4-88	69	71
CIBA G. 4-94	94½	96
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	78	80
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	128½	130½
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	108½	110
Cummint 6¼-86	78½	80½
Dartind 4¾-87	74½	76½
EastKodak 4½-88	71	73
Ford 6-86	81½	83½
Ford 5-88	71	73
Galveston 8¼-94	99½	101
GenElec 4¼-87	72	74
GenFoods 4¼-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	66½	68½
GulfWestn 5-88	62½	64½
Honda 5½-89	93½	94½
Honeywell 4-86	79½	81½
ICI 4¾-87	95½	96½
INA 6-97	92½	94½
ISE 6¼-89	85	87

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 12, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13025	Abitibi	$18⅞	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
200	Acklands	$16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
6975	Agnico E	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4500	Agra Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15650	Alta Gas A	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
100	Alta Nat	$65	65	65	
1700	Algo Cent	$21½	21	21	
65842	Am Banza	$31½	30⅞	31¼	+ 1
2750	Andres W A	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
1400	Asbestos	$40	39⅞	39⅞	
4255	Atco A	$20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
43895	BP Can	$34¾	33⅞	34	— ⅜
15450	Bank N S	$23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
6000	Baton B	$14	14	14	
415	Beth Cop	$19	18¾	19	+ ½
2200	Bralor Res	$17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
4050	Bramalea	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
1510	Brenda M	$21½	21⅜	21½	
8045	BCFP	$27¼	27	27	
5226	BC Phone	$16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
7510	Brunswk	$9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅜
1000	Budd Con	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2000	CAE	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
9610	Cad Frv	$20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
4434	Cal Pow A	$43½	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
8200	Camflo	$17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
10300	C Nor West	$15⅝	15⅛	15½	
1400	C Packrs	$31¼	31	31	— ¼
850	Can Perm	$17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
9329	Can Trust	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
200	C Tung	$23	23	23	
20535	CCablesy A	$14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
7500	Cdn Cel	$8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
25	CGE	$32	32	32	— ¼
11741	Cl Bk Com	$24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
8134	CP Inve	$33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
1699	Cdn Tire A	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
5215	C Uilties	$18⅛	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
126	Candel Oil	$58	58	58	— 2
4000	Cara	$16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
1930	Cassiar	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
4110	Celanese	$5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7900	Cherokee	$12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
5800	Can Distrb	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
19440	Cons Gas	$27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
1600	Con Fardy	370	355	360	
800	Conwest	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
32620	Coseka R	$10⅞	10¼	10⅜	— ½
7700	Craigmt	$6½	6⅛	6¼	
500	Crush Intl	$13½	13½	13½	
10300	Cvprus	$15⅛	15	15	
24500	Czar Res	$15½	15	15¼	— ¼
25275	Daon Dev	$16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
10805	Denison	$32½	30⅞	31⅛	—1⅜
4150	Dicknsn	$9⅞	9	9¼	— ⅛
3563	D Bridge	$38½	37¼	38½	+ ⅜
3940	Dofasco A	$34	33⅞	34	+ ¼
5	Dom Store	$20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
200	Du Pont A	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
500	Dylex L A	$11	11	11	
300	Electhom A	440	435	440	+10
2600	Emco	$11⅛	11½	11½	
10290	Falcon C	$8⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
3450	Fibrg Nik A	$73	71½	72	— 1
200	Fed Ind A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3200	Francana	$13⅞	13¼	13⅜	+ ½
300	Fraser	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18125	G M Res	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
100	G Distrb A	$8	8	8	
1500	G Distrb w	270	265	265	+ 5
10100	Gibraltar	$8⅛	8½	8½	— ¼
400	Gratt G	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
3800	Granduc	264	257	260	— 1
50	GL Forest	$47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	—1⅛
400	Greyhnd	$23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
10400	H Group A	450	440	440	
600	Hard Crp A	272	270	270	— 2
7092	Harlequin	$18¾	18⅛	18⅝	
1800	Hawker	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1137	H Bay Co	$26¾	26½	26¾	
6735	IAC	$15	14¾	15	
78966	Indal	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
200	Indusmin	$18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
1500	Inglis	$15	14⅞	15	
5520	Inland Gas	$14¼	13⅞	14	
505	Int Mogul	$7	7	7	
2861	Inter Pipe	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
750	Ivaco	$15¾	15¾	15¾	
3100	Jannock	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
9100	Kaiser Re	$29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
11700	Kam Kotia	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1550	Kelsey H	$23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¾
15375	Kerr Add	$13¾	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6414	Labatt A	$23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
100	Lab Min	$46	46	46	
11830	Lacana	$7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1500	LOnt Cem	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
3074	LL Lac	$6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
3561	Lob Co A	410	395	410	+20
200	Lob Co B	400	400	400	
1342	MICC	$12½	12	12	— ¾
1800	Mclan H A	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	
42095	MB Ltd	$25½	25	25¼	— ⅜
2610	Est Mirtlc	210	203	203	— 5
8965	Molson A	$25½	25	25	— ⅛
10450	Moore	$36	35⅛	35⅛	
2950	Murphy	$27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
515283	Noranda	$20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
89961	Norcen	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
100	NTecm B w	$25	25	25	— 1
100	Nowsco W	$36	36	36	+ ½
32422	Oakwood P	$15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
32545	Ocelot B	$28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅜
28020	Oshawa A	$8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
11759	Paga Pet	$18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
7930	Pamour A	$8⅝	8½	8½	
1870	PanCan P	$64½	64	64½	
900	Patina N V	$23	23	23	— 1
7700	Pembina	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
350	Petrofina	$44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
5900	Peyto Oils	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
1830	Pine Point	$36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅝
12200	Place G	320	305	310	+ 5
4270	Placer	$37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
1600	Ram	$9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
1300	Redpath	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
7500	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
414	Reichhold	$14	14	14	+ ¼
14260	Revnu Pro	170	165	166	+ 1
3275	Roman	$43¼	42	42⅞	—1⅛
6570	Rothman	$19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
18485	Sceptre	$9⅛	9	9	— ¼
1200	Scotts A	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
28671	Shell Can	$32½	31⅛	31¼	—1¼
8290	Sherritt	$12¼	12	12	— ¼
125	Sigma	$34¼	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
1600	S Sears A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1150	Slater Stl	$15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
2400	Southm	$27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
900	St Brodcst	$11	10⅝	10⅝	
35218	Stelco A	$27⅜	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
400	Steep R	415	410	410	
6450	Sulpetro B	$16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
1037	Suncor pr	$26⅞	25⅝	26⅛	— ½
200	Tara	$13	13	13	— ⅛
6480	Teck Cor A	$20	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
8969	Teck Cor B	$19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
550	Teledyne	$11	11	11	
2193	Tex Can	$82	81½	81½	
17903	Thom N A	$15	15	15	
12907	Tor Dm Bk	$23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
616	Torstar B	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
2507	Traders A	$15	14⅞	15	
3050	Trns Mt	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
80224	TrCan PL	$26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ¾
12900	Turbo Cl B	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
17050	UGas A	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12150	Union Oil	$36	35⅛	35½	— ½
3845	U Keno	$20⅛	20	20	
9425	U Siscoe	$11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
9262	Un Carbid	$23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	
1650	Versil Cor	$19	19	19	— ⅜
2900	Vestgron	$16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅝
21735	Weldwod	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
11100	West Mine	$9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5025	Weston	$26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¼
5908	Woodwd A	$25	25	25	
6559	Yk Bear	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 6,309,278 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 12, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
22702	Bnk Mont	$23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅛
1100	Con Cml	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
1800	Canron	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
2750	Con Bath	$14⅛	14	14	
1600	Dom TxtA	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2575	FCA Int	295	290	290	—5
6140	Power Cp	$15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
2156	Royal Bk	$40	39⅞	39⅞	— ½
200	RoyTrstco	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
295	Steinbrg A	$26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
3200	Utd Asbest	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛

Total sales 636,941 shares.

Chicago Futures

October 12, 1979

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	4.37	4.42	4.36	4.39½	+.03
Mar	4.54	4.57	4.52½	4.54¼	+.01½
May	4.62	4.64½	4.61	4.63	+.01
Jul	4.62	4.64½	4.55½	4.56¼	—.07
Sep	4.72½	4.72½	4.66	4.66	—.07
Dec	4.85	4.87	4.84½	4.84	—.01½

Sales Thurs. 14,464.
Total open interest Thurs. 59,093, off 953 from Wed.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.81	2.82½	2.80¼	2.81¼	+.00½
Mar	2.96¼	2.97½	2.95¼	2.96¼	+.00¾
May	3.04	3.06½	3.03¾	3.05¼	+.01
Jul	3.09	3.11¼	3.08½	3.10½	+.01½
Sep	3.13¾	3.14	3.12½	3.13½	+.02
Dec	3.15	3.16	3.13¾	3.15½	+.01½

Sales Thurs. 26,372.
Total open interest Thurs. 172,532, off 137 from Wed.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	6.82	6.84	6.76	6.76½	—.06½
Jan	7.00	7.02½	6.95	6.95¾	—.06¾
Mar	7.22	7.23½	7.16½	7.19¼	—.03½
May	7.39	7.42	7.35	7.35¾	—.06
Jul	7.56	7.58	7.50	7.50¼	—.09
Aug	7.60½	7.60½	7.55	7.55	—.07½
Sep	7.54½	7.56	7.50½	7.50½	—.07
Nov	7.56½	7.58	7.50½	7.51¼	—.08¼

Sales Thurs. 27,364.
Total open interest Thurs. 109,560, up 1,420 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	185.50	187.00	185.00	185.50	— .30
Dec	189.00	189.40	187.80	188.10	— .80
Jan	192.00	192.50	190.20	190.30	—1.50
Mar	195.50	195.50	193.50	193.90	—1.50
May	198.50	198.50	196.50	197.00	—1.40
Jul	202.00	202.00	200.00	200.20	—1.30
Aug	203.00	203.00	201.00	201.50	—1.50
Sep	203.00	204.00	202.00	202.00	—1.50
Oct	204.50	204.50	202.80	202.90	—1.10

Sales Thurs. 8,478.
Total open interest Thurs. 50,443, up 2 from Wed.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	27.35	27.65	27.25	27.42	+ .10
Dec	26.50	26.79	26.35	26.52	— .01
Jan	26.50	26.55	26.20	26.32	— .13
Mar	26.50	26.55	26.21	26.32	— .13
May	26.60	26.70	26.30	26.43	— .22
Jul	26.75	26.80	26.40	26.50	— .20
Aug	26.80	26.80	26.35	26.48	— .17
Sep	26.80	26.80	26.40	26.45	— .25
Oct	26.70	26.75	26.50	26.60	— .10
Dec	26.70	26.75	26.50	26.68	— .12

Sales Thurs. 10,815.
Total open interest Thurs. 62,860, up 155 from Wed.

OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	1.53½	1.54¼	1.53	1.53¼	—.00¾
Mar	1.67	1.67¾	1.66½	1.66¾	—.00¾
May	1.74¾	1.74¾	1.74	1.74	—.00¾
Jul	1.77½	1.78¼	1.77½	1.78¼	—.00¾
Sep	1.80½	1.80½	1.80½	1.80½	—.00½

Sales Thurs. 486.
Total open interest Thurs. 5,750, off 32 from Wed.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	64.75	64.87	63.90	63.95	—1.45
Dec	67.40	67.70	66.95	66.95	—1.50
Jan	67.75	68.00	66.90	66.90	—1.50
Feb	67.50	68.10	67.27	67.27	—1.50
Apr	68.95	68.95	67.85	67.85	—1.50
Jun	71.00	71.05	70.07	70.10	—1.45
Aug	70.70	70.70	69.30	69.32	—1.43
Oct	68.50	68.50	67.60	67.70	—1.25
Dec	70.20	70.20	70.00	70.00	— .70

Est. sales: 22,968; sales Thurs. 31,180.
Total open interest Thurs. 65,055, up 400 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	79.80	79.80	78.67	78.72	—1.35
Nov	80.40	80.40	79.37	79.37	—1.50
Jan	82.00	82.10	81.37	81.37	—1.50
Mar	83.30	83.30	82.10	82.10	—1.50
Apr	83.50	83.50	82.50	82.50	—1.50
May	83.30	83.30	82.25	82.25	—1.50
Aug	82.00	82.00	81.60	81.60	—1.50
Sep	.	.	.	81.00	—1.50

Est. sales: 2,594; sales Thurs. 2,336.
Total open interest Thurs. 12,066, off 299 from Wed.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	35.25	35.40	34.95	35.05	— .52
Dec	35.20	35.40	34.60	34.80	— .70
Feb	37.40	37.65	36.85	36.95	— .97
Apr	35.95	36.30	35.40	35.47	—1.05
Jun	40.00	40.10	39.20	39.35	— .95
Jul	40.60	41.00	40.15	40.20	— .60
Aug	40.05	40.60	39.75	39.80	— .50
Oct	39.00	39.25	38.75	39.25	— .25
Dec	41.02	41.25	40.60	40.60	— .50

Est. sales: 3,942; sales Thurs. 4,416.
Total open interest Thurs. 22,953, up 150 from Wed.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	42.65	42.80	41.58	41.67	—1.48
Mar	42.80	42.90	41.85	42.02	—1.45
May	43.60	44.05	43.05	43.30	— .95
Jul	45.00	45.20	44.12	44.32	—1.00
Aug	43.85	44.10	43.05	43.10	—1.00

Est. sales: 4,266; sales Thurs. 4,609.
Total open interest Thurs. 21,965, off 110 from Wed.

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	37.50	37.60	37.50	37.50	
Nov				37.02	— .08
Dec	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	— .15
Jan	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	
Feb				43.00	
Mar	43.80	43.80	43.80	43.80	+ .55
Apr	43.85	43.85	43.85	43.85	+ .35

Sales Thurs. 22.
Total open interest Thurs. 1,383, off 9 from Wed.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct				49.70	
Nov	56.30	56.30	55.40	55.40	—1.35
Dec	61.00	61.00	60.00	60.10	— .75
Jan				58.75	

Est. sales: 18; sales Thurs. 8.
Total open interest Thurs. 335, off 16 from Wed.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	238.50	241.00	236.30	241.00	+5.00
Jan	224.00	228.50	222.10	225.50	+2.00
Mar	221.50	225.00	220.30	223.10	+2.40
May	223.50	226.00	222.50	224.20	+1.30
Jul	222.50	225.70	221.50	224.00	+1.40
Sep	223.00	226.00	222.50	225.00	+1.50

Est. sales: 3,278; sales Thurs. 4,210.
Total open interest Thurs. 10,485, unchanged from Wed.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	194.50	197.00	193.80	196.00	+1.60
Jan	193.50	196.00	192.80	193.50	— .30
Mar	194.00	196.80	194.00	194.30	— .20
May	195.40	197.20	195.30	195.60	— .20
Jul	198.50	198.50	197.50	197.50	+ .30
Sep	197.50	198.50	197.50	198.00	+1.00
Nov	198.00	198.50	197.50	197.50	+ .30
Jan				200.00	— .10

Sales: Thurs. 546.
Total open interest Thurs. 3,580, off 61 from Wed.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	88.22	88.69	88.22	88.59	+.27
Mar	88.83	89.23	88.83	89.13	+.26
Jun	89.69	90.00	89.66	89.89	+.20
Sep	90.19	90.52	90.19	90.41	+.12
Dec	90.76	91.00	90.76	90.92	+.11
Mar	90.96	91.22	90.96	91.12	+.05
Jun	91.17	91.31	91.12	91.23	+.03
Sep	91.42	91.43	91.29	91.37	+.05

Est. sales: 15,342; sales Thurs. 15,711.
Total open interest Thurs. 39,692, off 148 from Wed.

GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	77-15	78-24	77-15	78-23	+15
Mar	77-12	78-18	77-11	78-17	+16
Jun	77-05	78-19	77-04	78-17	+17
Sep	77-25	78-16	77-22	78-14	+17
Dec	77-00	78-08	77-00	78-07	+16
Mar	76-30	78-02	76-30	78-02	+17
Jun	77-07	77-27	77-00	77-21	+19
Sep	77-02	77-21	77-00	77-21	+19
Dec	76-26	77-15	76-26	77-15	+18
Mar	75-30	77-09	75-30	77-09	+18
Jun	76-02	77-03	76-02	77-03	+17

Sales: Thurs. 12,915 contracts.
Total open interest Thurs. 76,912, off 487 from Wed.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	13.85	13.90	13.71	13.85	— .23
Mar	13.16	13.20	12.98	13.15	— .20
Jun	12.32	12.36	12.30	12.34	— .25
Sep				11.70	+ .04

Sales Thurs. 120 contracts.
Total open interest Thurs. 1,072, off 2 from Wed.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	81-28	83-15	81-28	83-14	+10
Mar	82-20	83-17	82-08	83-14	+12
Jun	82-16	83-16	82-16	83-15	+12
Sep	82-20	83-16	82-17	83-16	+14
Dec	82-16	83-12	82-16	83-12	+11
Mar	82-22	83-10	82-19	83-10	+12
Jun	82-17	83-06	82-17	83-06	+12
Sep	82-17	83-05	82-17	83-05	+14
Dec	82-22	82-31	82-10	82-31	+11
Mar	82-06	82-28	82-06	82-28	+10
Jun	82-17	82-27	82-17	82-27	+12

Sales Wed. 20,404 contracts.
Total open interest Wed. 66,999, up 932 from Tues.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.1610	2.1680	2.1555	2.1570	—140
Mar	2.1650	2.1710	2.1605	2.1610	—140
Jun	2.1630	2.1680	2.1600	2.1615	—130
Sep				2.1700	— 35

Est sales 1,917; sales Thurs. 2,227.
Total open interest Thurs. 5,944, off 104 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.8531	.8554	.8526	.8548	+19
Mar	.8560	.8588	.8559	.8587	+28
Jun	.8590	.8624	.8590	.8615	+30
Sep	.8605	.8640	.8605	.8640	—10
Dec	.8625	.8625	.8625	.8625	—05

Est sales 1,087; sales Thurs. 740.
Total open interest Thurs. 12,119, off 397 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.5638	.5664	.5628	.5635	—16
Mar	.5733	.5753	.5720	.5726	—20
Jun	.5800	.5825	.5800	.5808	—23
Sep				.5925	—05

Est sales 2,183; sales Thurs. 2,732.
Total open interest Thurs. 7,903, off 628 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec				.24000	

Est sales 0; sales Thurs. 0.
Total open interest Thurs. 4, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.004455	.004460	.004443	.004452	—26
Mar	.004540	.004544	.004525	.004526	—30
Jun	.004600	.004600	.004580	.004580	—28

Est sales 878; sales Thurs. 1,067.
Total open interest Thurs. 4,995, up 73 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.6285	.6317	.6261	.6273	—19
Mar	.6470	.6506	.6434	.6460	—27
Jun	.6615	.6665	.6600	.6618	—27
Sep				.6800	

Est sales 3,851; sales Thurs. 4,096.
Total open interest Thurs. 13,532, up 15 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	539.00	539.00	516.00	516.80	—15[illegible]
Jan	525.00	534.50	417.80	517.80	—20[illegible]
Apr	534.00	534.00	522.10	522.10	—20[illegible]
Jul	536.00	538.00	538.00	528.00	—20[illegible]
Oct	540.00	540.00	533.00	533.00	—20[illegible]
Jan	551.00	551.00	537.20	537.20	—20[illegible]

Est. 1,543; sales Thur. 1,610.
Total open interest Thur. 8,292, off 5 from Wed.

GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	391.50	397.00	390.00	395.00	+ [illegible]
Dec	401.00	407.90	396.50	404.00	+ [illegible]
Feb	412.00	417.00	406.50	413.40	+ 7.4[illegible]
Apr	422.00	426.90	416.00	422.70	+ 6.[illegible]
Jun	430.00	435.80	425.50	431.90	+ [illegible]
Aug	440.00	445.00	435.50	440.00	+ 4.[illegible]
Oct	450.00	454.50	435.50	447.40	+ 5.[illegible]
Dec	453.50	462.50	453.50	458.10	+ 5.[illegible]
Feb	469.00	469.80	463.50	466.40	+ 4.[illegible]
Apr	474.50	474.50	474.50	474.40	+ 4.5[illegible]
Jun	485.00	487.20	483.00	482.80	+ 4.7[illegible]

Est. 25,000; sales Thur. 26,000.
Total open interest Thur. 168,190, up 1,14[illegible] from Wed.

New York Futures

October 12, 1979

MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	6.60	6.60	6.35	6.41	—0.14
Mar	8.55	8.55	8.20	8.23	—0.20
Apr	10.50	10.50	10.23	10.39	—0.34
May	11.78	11.80	11.24	11.36	—0.38

Est. 1,061; sales Thur. 756.
Total open interest Thur. 4,468, up 1 from Wed.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	211.50	211.50	207.75	208.18	— 4.96
Mar	198.00	198.00	195.46	195.46	— 4.00
May	194.00	194.00	189.02	189.02	— 4.00
Jul	193.00	193.00	188.88	188.88	— 4.00
Sep	191.00	192.00	188.16	188.16	— 4.00
Dec	189.00	189.00	185.25	185.25	— 4.00
Mar	186.90	186.90	186.90	186.90	— 4.00

Est. 2,330; sales Thur. 2,308.
Total open interest Thur. 13,780, up 280 from Wed.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	12.45	12.45	12.00	12.42	+0.52
Mar	12.40	12.79	12.38	12.79	+0.50
May	12.63	13.00	12.60	13.00	+0.50
Jul	12.84	13.25	12.82	13.25	+0.50
Sep	13.10	13.52	12.99	13.52	+0.50
Oct	13.32	13.69	13.28	13.68	+0.47
Mar	14.40	14.47	14.40	14.50	+0.41

Est. 9,670; sales Thur. 10,302.
Total open interest Thur. 64,850, up 67 from Wed.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	136.60	137.00	134.40	134.40	—4.00
Mar	137.45	138.00	135.50	135.50	—4.00
May	135.50	139.75	137.50	137.50	—4.00
Jul	138.80	141.40	139.50	139.50	—4.00
Sep	141.40	144.00	141.50	141.50	—4.00

Est. 1,693; sales Thur. 1,355.
Total open interest Thur. 6,536, off 187 from Wed.
op-ny-1012 1628edt

ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	106.10	107.90	106.10	107.50	+0.90
Jan	106.00	107.00	105.60	106.15	+0.50
Mar	106.90	107.70	106.25	107.00	+0.45
May	107.50	108.00	107.20	108.00	+0.65
Jul	108.20	108.80	108.20	109.00	+0.85
Sep	109.00	110.00	108.60	109.50	+1.05
Jan	101.50	102.75	101.50	102.75	+1.00

Est. 700; sales Thur. 374.
Total open interest Thur. 6,715, off 27 from Wed.

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	65.50	65.67	65.40	65.46	+0.13
Mar	66.50	67.10	66.10	66.16	—0.06
May	67.50	67.65	67.00	67.04	—0.17
Jul	68.65	68.75	68.30	68.27	—0.03
Dec	69.51	69.70	69.50	69.57	+0.07

Est. 4,550; sales Thur. 4,697.
Total open interest Thur. 36,347, up 497 from Wed.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	91.50	94.10	91.50	94.40	+3.50
Dec	93.00	97.70	92.40	96.60	+3.70
Jan	93.60	97.00	93.00	96.90	+3.60
Mar	94.10	98.50	93.50	97.40	+3.50
May	94.30	98.40	93.80	97.60	+3.40
Jul	94.50	98.60	94.50	97.70	+3.30
Sep	94.70	98.70	94.70	97.80	+3.20
Dec	94.50	97.90	94.50	98.00	+3.20
Jan	99.00	99.00	99.00	98.05	+3.15
Mar	97.00	98.50	96.80	98.20	+3.15
May	94.50	98.00	94.50	98.30	+3.10
Jul	96.50	98.80	94.50	98.40	+3.05

Est. 6,000; sales Thur. 9,000.
Total open interest Thur. 60,381, off 151 from Wed.

N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	1730.0	1771.0	1730.0	1742.5	—25.8
Dec	1760.0	1810.0	1760.0	1780.0	
Jan	1800.0	1813.0	1792.0	1793.0	+ 0.5
Mar	1805.0	1850.0	1801.0	1823.0	+ 2.0
May	1825.0	1865.0	1820.0	1838.5	+ 3.0
Jul	1845.0	1878.0	1840.0	1854.0	+ 4.0
Sep	1875.0	1883.0	1875.0	1869.5	+ 5.0
Dec	1880.0	1900.0	1875.0	1891.5	+ 6.0
Mar	1938.0	1930.0	1920.0	1913.8	+ 7.3
May	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1928.3	+ 8.3

Est. 18,000; sales Thur. 13,000.
Total open interest Thur. 163,206, off 3,112 from Wed.

Cash Prices

October 12, 1979

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.07	1.[illegible]
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.47	.44[illegible]
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	88-89	72-[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb	58-65	0.3[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	95⅝	59[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.7906	7.14[illegible]
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	.3[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	17.360	5.8[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	395.80	224.[illegible]

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 12, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,171.10 f	1,16[illegible]
Reuters	1,647.80	1,64[illegible]
Dow Jones Spot	412.98	413.[illegible]
D.J. Futures	415.19	417.[illegible]

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—7

GIFW 5.75pf	Reserve Oil	SeaconPs
Peoples Drg	RsvOil 1.75pf	Toppan Co
Pier1 Imp		

NEW LOWS—94

AlaPw 11pf	HanJhn Sec	PSInd 9.44pf
AlaP 8.28pf	HanJhn Inv	PSEG 1.40pf
AlgLud 2.19pf	IndM 7.08pf	PSEG 4.30pf
Armour pf	Inland Stl	PSEG 2.17pf
BankerTr pf	IntcapSec	PSEG 9.62pf
Becton Dick	IntT&T pfl	QuaO 9.56pf
Bunker Hill	IntrsPw pf	RltyRef Tr
CIllLt 4.50pf	JerCenP 8pf	RelGrp pfC
CinG 4pf	JhnMnv 5.40pf	Relin 2.60pf
CluetPea pf	KansPL 2.32pf	Safeway Str
ColSO 10.52pf	LeggtPlatt n	SavnhEP A
CwE 1.90pf	LongIsL pfJ	SingerCo pf
CwE 2.37pf	Louisv GE	SouNET pfA
ComP Svc	Manuf Han	SoRy 2.60pf
ConEd 5pfA	Mattel 2.50pf	Swest PSvc
CnPw 7.72pf	Montgom Se	StOOh pfA
CnPw 2.43pf	NatFuelG pf	StatMut Sec
DetE 2.75pf	NSPw 3.60pf	Tennc 7.40pr
DetE 2.75pfB	OhE 3.90pf	TexGasTr s
DukeP pfF	OhE 4.56pf	TrnGPL 2.50pf
DukeP pfH	OhEd 7.36pf	TransO Fla
DuqLt 2.10prK	OhPw 8.04pf	UAL Inc
Easco Corp	OhPow pfG	UnEl 2.13pf
EmpDist El	PacT&T pf	UtPL 2.04pf
Equimrk Cp	Penna PwLt	VaEP 7.20pf
FoxSta Phot	PaPL 11pf	WabRR pf
GMtr 3.75pf	PhEl 3.80pf	Wayne Goss
GenMot 5pf	PhilaEl 7pf	WaynGos pf
GaPac pfB	PhEl 7.85pf	WnUn deppf
GaPw 2.75pf	PhEl 9.50pf	WnUn 6pf
GrayDrug	PotEl 4.50pf	WhlsPit 5pf
GlWnFin s		

International Stock Indexes

October 12, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	91.00	91.20	94.30	[illegible]
Brussels (2)	136.02	136.85	141.92	[illegible]
Frankfurt (3)	142.60	142.61	159.63	[illegible]
London 30	475.00	471.90	588.60	[illegible]
London 500 (4)	278.48	276.95	307.45	[illegible]
Milan (5)	85.69	86.50	93.85	[illegible]
Paris (6)	132.56	129.87	141.07	[illegible]
Sydney (7)	664.99	674.90	692.63	[illegible]
Tokyo (8)	451.03	450.47	462.97	[illegible]
Tokyo (9)	6,439.75	6,395.95	6,577.89	[illegible]
Zurich (10)	347.10	346.70	358.80	[illegible]

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

European Gold Markets

October 12, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	387.75	395.00	— 6.50
Zurich	391.50	397.50	— 1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	396.61	396.12	— 9.41

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 12, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond .... SF 692.60
— (d) Conbar .... SF 648.80
— (d) Grabar .... SF 643.00
— (d) Stockbar .... SF 759.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.04
— (d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 3.69
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $9.75

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $6.88
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $21.07
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.50
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $30.36

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses .... SF 312.75
— (d) Canasec .... SF 454.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 82.00
— (d) Energie-Valor .... SF 88.25
— (d) Ussec .... SF 431.00
— (d) Europa-Valor .... SF 114.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra .... DM 20.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 66.40

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd. $4.42

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $28.88
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $65.87
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $25.67
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $57.60
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $15.70

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £3.93
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.56
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £17.46

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $45.35*
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$10.34
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.59
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $7.93*
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $10.54

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $76.37
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $21.88

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF399.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 303.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.09

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,342.00
— (r) Securswiss .... SF 1,037.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor .... SF 317.75
— (d) Intervalor .... SF 58.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 346.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 247.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 66.00
— (d) Universal Fund .... SF 71.19

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 21.25
— (d) Bond Invest .... SF 58.75
— (d) Convert-Invest .... SF 63.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh .... SF 135.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh .... SF 106.00
— (d) Globinvest .... SF 53.50
— (d) Pacific Invest .... SF 66.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest .... SF 215.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh .... SF 222.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 226.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta .... DM 39.90
— (d) Unifonds .... DM 18.40
— (d) Unirak .... DM 58.90
— (d) Uniglobal .... DM 63.30
— (d) Unispecial I .... DM 61.20
— (d) Europafonds .... DM 25.89

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $8.92
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,001.57
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.49
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 121.85
(w) CAMIT $10.01
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.52
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,405.00
(d) Cortbico Open-End Fund $227.45
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,090.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.13
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.34
(w) D.G.C. $47.37
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'L $19.44
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $19.30
(d) Europe Obligations .... LF 1,136.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,468.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $225.96
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 1,527.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 60.35
(d) Fonditalia $14.49
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... DM 40.94
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.33
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 5.87
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $366.86
(I) H.O.I.T. Hobet $21.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $116.40
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $119.13
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.15
(w) Intermarket Fund $174.17
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.81
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 33.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques $64.38
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $11.07
(d) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.93
(w) Japan Selection Fund $71.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $43.19
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,411.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $13.28
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $32.08
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $62.84
(w) Luxfund $30.77
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Can$ 10.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.46
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.34
(w) Nippon Fund $17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.77
(w) N.A.M.F. $74.57
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $31.48
(d) Renta Fund $60.55
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 847.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.00
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.77
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 57.15
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $16.26
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 94.90
(w) Soros Fund $886.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $48.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $67.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $33.78
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 51.03
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.23
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $105.98
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $11.85
(w) Western Growth Fund $8.07
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $491.78
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.64
(w) Worldwide Securities $80.25
(w) Worldwide Special $1,497,805/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended;
N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 12, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
EastnAirL	575,200	7	+ ⅛
Occident Pet	508,500	25	— ⅜
IBMs	467,900	65⅞	— ⅜
Schlitz Brw	429,500	13	+ ¼
AmerT&T	387,800	52⅞	
Pan Am	370,900	6	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	370,200	29⅛	— ¼
UAL Inc	337,000	21⅝	—1
Alleg Pw	333,400	15¼	
Reserve Oil	305,300	30½	+3⅝
Am Home	296,100	26¾	+ ⅛
Nat Semicn	295,600	32¾	
NCR Corp	281,600	65⅛	— ⅜
Toppan Co	262,200	17⅝	+1⅝
Am Motors	255,300	8¼	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	36.61	52.22
Advanced	751	872
Volume Up (millions)	12.77	22.57
Declined	748	707
Volume Down (millions)	17.77	19.94
Unchanged	397	335
Total Issues	1,896	1,914
New highs	7	2
New lows	94	113

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	845.87	852.90	835.67	838.99	—5.63
20 Trn	245.52	247.22	242.01	242.89	—0.97
15 Util.	102.84	104.06	102.47	103.42	+0.78
65 Stk	295.54	298.07	292.23	293.62	—1.04

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	106.20	104.01	104.49	—0.56
Industrials	118.96	116.46	116.95	—0.09
Utilities	49.64	48.90	49.34	+0.20
Finance	12.43	12.18	12.26	—0.04
Transp.	15.02	14.68	14.73	—0.09

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.92	59.29	59.29	—0.22
Industrials	67.51	66.71	66.71	—0.32
Transp.	48.84	48.31	48.31	—0.10
Utilities	36.76	36.63	36.63	+0.08
Finance	61.87	61.38	61.38	—0.17

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 11	182,997	344,189	1,954
October 10	204,908	618,726	6,254
October 9	156,889	408,390	1,871
October 8	133,807	266,168	1,472
October 5	146,315	353,822	1,564

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePet rgs	227,100	40⅛	—2⅝
Damson Oil	188,900	18½	—1⅝
GulfCan g	184,500	80¾	—2⅝
ResrlntA	144,100	27⅝	— ⅜
Heinicke	125,400	8⅛	— ⅛
IntrCtyGs g	124,700	16⅞	+ ⅜
Barcoaf Col	106,500	5⅛	— ⅜
HouOilM	99,800	18⅛	— ⅛
BowValley g	97,800	34	+1⅝
Syntex Corp	91,800	32⅞	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.06	6.80
Advanced	390	415
Volume Up (millions)	2.13	3.18
Declined	254	255
Volume Down (millions)	2.22	2.29
Unchanged	203	219
Total Issues	847	889
New highs	6	5
New lows	14	38

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
215.36	212.48	212.81	—0.63

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.40
Albert Heijn	87.50
Algemene Bank	346.50
Amrobank	71.80
A'Dam Rub	44.00
Fokker	27.00
Heineken	80.50
H.V.A.	51.00
Hoogovens	30.00
K.L.M.	89.50
Nat. Nedder	118.80
Pakhoed	52.50
Philips	23.80
Robeco	172.60
Rolinco	143.50
Rorento	109.40
Royal Dutch	153.80
Unilever	127.40
Van Ommer	201.00
VMF-Stork	45.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,365
GBL (B.lamb)	1,775
Cockerill	405
Electrobel	6,620
GB-Inno-BM	2,560
Hoboken	2,815
Petrofina	5,400
Ph. Gevaert	1,090
Soc. Generale	1,800
Solvay	2,630
Un. Miniere	750

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	43.10
B.A.S.F.	143.70
Bayer	133.40
Commerzbank	196.60
Cont. Gummi	52.50
Daimler	254.50
Demag	156.50
Deutsche Bnk	262.50
Dresdner Bnk	208.50
Hoechst	132.00
Hoesch	42.30
Karstadt	269.50
Kaufhof	200.00
K.H.D.	213.50
Lufthansa	84.80
Mannesman	156.20
Metallgesell.	247.00
Neckermann	144.00
RWE.new	187.60
Schering	228.20
Siemens	275.90
Thyssen	90.60
Varta	171.50
Veba	151.50
Volkswagen	201.50

London

Anglo-Am Co	$9.00
Anglo-Am	0.84
Barclays Bnk	4.56
Beecham Gp	1.55
BICC	1:14
Boots	1.87
Bowater	1.75
BAT Ind.	2.95
BOC Int'l	0.67½
Brit. Pet.	3.44
Burmah	1.65
Chartered	Susp.
Cadbury Sc.	0.64½
Cons.Gold Fds	2.74
Courtaulds	0.91
De Beer D	$7.85
Decca Rec	3.55
Distillers	2.27
Dunlop	0.50
E Mus Ind	0.96
Free St Ged	33⅝
GEC	3.75
GKN	2.61
Glaxo Gp	4.58
Gt Un St	4.02
Guinness	1.94
Hawker-Sidd	1.84
Hudson Bay	$11¾
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.64
Imps	0.87
Marks & Spen.	1.03
Metal Box	2.78
Nichols	0.58
Plessey	1.34
Rand Mines	0.56⅝
Rank Org.	2.88
Royal Dutch	36⅝
R.T.Z.	3.05
Shell	2.54
Thorn (A)	4.16
Tube Invest.	3.08
Union Carb.	$8.90
Vickers	1.50
War L3½	0.32½
West Deep	$21⅝
West Drief	$53½
West Hold	$41⅝
Woolworth	0.76½
ZCI	Susp.

Milan

Bastogi	795.00
ERBA	2,560.00
ErcMorelli	384.00
Fiat	2,551.00
Finsider	126.00
Generali	42,890.00
IFI	2,806.00
Italgas	754.80
Italsider	345.00
LaRinas	105.50
Montedis	182.00
Olivetti	1,360.00
Pirelli	1,900.00
Snia Visco	822.00

Paris

Air Liquide	471.00
BSN	864.00
Carrefour	1,610.00
Cim Lafarge	255.00
Cie Bancaire	460.00
CFP	298.00
CGE	357.50
CCF	169.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,340.00
Ferodo	332.00
Gen Occident	295.00
Imetal	71.06
L Oreal	698.00
Mach Bull	68.00
Michelin	904.00
Moet Henn	535.00
Moulinex	98.00
Paribas	229.50
PUK	105.90
Penarroya	58.20
Perrier	325.00
Peugeot	286.00
Rh Poulenc	150.00
Saclior	27.50
St Gobain	132.50
Suez	280.00
Telemecan	798.00
Thomson	223.00
Usinor	14.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,360
Buehrle	2,595
B Boveri	2,000
Cib Geigy	1,300
Cr Suisse	2,280
Fisher	800
HofRochN	7,450
Nestle	3,610
Sandoz	4,420
Sbs B. Suisse	410
Sulzer	2,950
U.B. Suisse	3,480

Tokyo Exchange

October 12, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	385	Matsu E. Wks	533
Canon	545	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	167
Dai Nip. Print	579	Mitsubi Corp.	830
Fuji Bank	355	Mitsui Co.	456
Fuji Photo	602	Mitsukoshi	445
Hitachi	265	Nippon Elec.	374
Honda Motor	552	Sharp	480
C. Itoh	510	Sony Corp	1,650
Japan Air L.	2,650	Sumitomo Bank	355
Kansai El. Pwr.	840	Taisho Marine	281
Kao Soap	449	Takeda	480
Kirin Brewery	395	Teijin	137
Komatsu	329	Tokyo Marine	649
Kubota	334	Toray	171
Matsu El. Ind.	683	Toyota	870

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 12, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	960.00	962.00	940.00	941.00
3 months	968.00	968.50	946.00	947.00
Cathodes: spot	946.00	948.00	926.00	928.00
3 months	949.00	952.00	928.00	930.00
Tin: spot	7,540.00	7,560.00	7,320.00	7,340.00
3 months	7,180.00	7,200.00	7,020.00	7,030.00
Lead: spot	640.00	641.00	617.00	619.00
3 months	622.00	623.00	601.00	602.00
Zinc: spot	331.00	333.00	332.00	333.00
3 months	338.00	339.00	341.00	342.00
Silver: spot	792.00	795.00	783.00	786.00
3 months	810.00	813.00	802.00	803.00
Aluminium: spot	819.00	824.00	809.00	810.00
3 months	772.00	774.00	763.00	764.00
Nickel: spot	2,698.00	2,700.00	2,715.00	2,725.00
3 months	2,740.00	2,750.00	2,745.00	2,750.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	—	+ 30
Dec	1,310	1,290	1,310	1,320	+ 30
Mar	1,350	1,321	1,374	1,375	+ 40
May	1,405	1,350	1,403	1,405	+ 30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,418	1,430	+ 20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	1,460	+ 40
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	1,480	+ 30
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,500	+ 20
480 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,340	1,310	1,315	1,320	— 10
Mar	1,351	1,315	1,312	1,320	— 20
May	1,334	1,324	1,325	1,335	— 25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,335	1,355	— 25
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,345	1,355	— 25
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,355	1,375	— 20
104 lots					

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	144.10	137.50	144.10	144.90	140.10	140.25
Mar	147.50	141.25	147.45	147.50	144.25	144.50
May	149.50	142.60	149.20	149.25	146.00	146.25
Aug	151.90	145.00	151.10	152.00	148.50	148.90
Oct	154.50	146.00	154.90	155.00	152.00	192.40
6,866 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,486	1,442	1,443	1,444	1,474	1,476
Mar	1,494	1,448	1,448	1,450	1,484	1,485
May	1,514	1,468	1,469	1,470	1,501	1,503
Jly	1,535	1,490	1,490	1,491	1,524	1,526
Sep	1,535	1,498	1,506	1,509	1,550	1,554
Dec	1,570	1,570	1,520	1,530	1,576	1,580
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,560	1,600	1,610
5,500 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,814	1,800	1,801	1,802	1,826	1,827
Jan	1,855	1,840	1,840	1,841	1,865	1,867
Mar	1,832	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,838	1,839
May	1,811	1,793	1,790	1,791	1,817	1,818
Jly	1,792	1,785	1,785	1,789	1,803	1,809
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,780	1,785	1,797	1,808
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,770	1,780	1,785	1,795
5,854 lots of 5 tons.						

Canadian Indexes

October 12, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	305.47	310.13
Toronto	1,674.90	1,685.80

Olivetti Planning 4,500 Layoffs by '81

IVREA, Italy, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — Olivetti & Co. said today it will lay off 4,500 workers by 1981 under a reorganization plan present by Carlo de Benedetti, the new managing director of Italy's largest computers and office machines group.

Unions immediately called a full-day strike in all Olivetti factories next Wednesday and 15 hours of stoppages in the following 10 days. Olivetti told unions 3,000 workers would be dismissed by 1980 and 1,500 the following year. Olivetti employs 30,000 workers in Italy and 33,000 abroad.

S. Korea Contracts Off From Year Ago

SEOUL, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The South Korean construction industry won overseas contracts valued at $4.68 billion in the first nine months, down from a year ago's $7.08 billion, industrial statistics released today showed.

While most of the contracts were won in the Mideast, local business sources predicted that the nation's industry, a major foreign-exchange earner, was unlikely to attain this year's goal of $8 billion in contracts due to growing competition on the Mideast construction market.

Fed Foreign Holdings

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Federal Reserve holdings of marketable U.S. government securities for foreign official and international accounts rose $.01 billion in the Oct. 10 week to $85.3 billion.

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING
CEVAL AGRO INDUSTRIAL S/A, foreseeing the modernization of an industrial unit located in GASPAR - SC, is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the production of vegetable oils.
The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address: Rodovia Jorge Lacerda, Gaspar - SC - BRASIL - CEP - 89.110

CAPITAL AVAILABLE
Funds available Internationally for Viable Projects
$500,000.00 minimum
Venture Capital Consultants
15300 Ventura Blvd., Suite 500A
Sherman Oaks, California 91403
U.S.A. (213) 789-0422
Telex 651355 VENCAP LSA

Italy Trade Has August Surplus

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Oct. 12 — Italy had a trade surplus of 583 billion lire (about $703 million) in August, the biggest surplus since 1975, the statistics institute said today. The surplus in August last year was 344 billion lire.

The previous highest trade surplus in the period had been 342 billion lire in February this year and 510.9 billion lire in June last year. The August surplus resulted from a 637-billion-lire deficit for oil products and a surplus of 1.22 trillion lire for other sectors.

So far this year, Italy has posted a deficit of 1.15 trillion lire, up from a 202-billion-lire deficit in the same period last year. The deficit from oil products amounted to 5.05 trillion lire, while other sectors showed a surplus of 3.90 trillion lire. Imports in August rose to 4.45 trillion lire, while exports climbed to 5.03 trillion lire.

Italy's consumer price index rose 2.5 percent in September, after a 1-percent increase in August.

Tight Credit to Put Pinch On U.S. Business, Public

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — Many U.S. businessmen and bankers have made austerity moves in the wake of the Federal Reserve's credit tightening last weekend.

"What the Fed is trying to do is make it difficult and expensive for borrowers to borrow and lenders to lend," says Edward Palmer, chairman of the executive committee at Citicorp. Since most businessmen are borrowers, lenders or both, the action understandably caused some havoc in boardrooms and back shops around the country.

With lending and borrowing growing more difficult, many observers believe that the U.S. economy soon will slow further. "This probably means an early and deep recession," says Gilbert Heebner, executive vice president at Philadelphia National Bank.

Recession Prospect

Before the Fed cracked down, Mr. Heebner had expected only a mild recession, with a 2.8-percent decline in real gross national product in the fourth quarter and a drop of only 0.2 percent in the first quarter of next year. Now he sees the fourth-quarter decline in inflation-adjusted output of goods and services extending into next year, with the 1980 first quarter "probably worse" than the 1979 fourth quarter.

Because it raises costs, the Fed's move is likely to crimp the profitability of many companies quickly. For example, the higher interest rates are catching retailers at the worst moment — just when they have the greatest need to borrow, when their warehouses are bulging with Christmas-season merchandise. The cost of carrying inventory is going higher than ever.

But the merchants' biggest worry concerns consumer confidence. Retailers fear that the wild gyrations of the stock, metals and currency markets will frighten consumers and keep them from spending. Those who do continue to spend may create a headache of a different sort for the companies that finance consumer purchases of home appliances and automobiles.

General Motors, Ford Motor and troubled Chrysler all have big subsidiaries that lend money to dealers to buy cars for their showrooms and sales lots. Right now, the auto-credit companies' borrowing costs are so high that they are charging dealers 14 percent or more on those loans, which in turn puts dealers in a bind.

Savings and loan institutions have raised the rates that they charge their customers — home buyers seeking mortgages. In California, the rates of several thrift institutions exceeded 12 percent this week. One even increased its rate on large loans to an unprecedented 14 percent.

Trouble is in store for the housing market around the country. Michael Sumichrast, economist at the National Association of Home Builders in Washington, D.C., thinks that the best that the housing industry can expect in the current downturn is a 25-percent to 40-percent decline in housing starts from peak to trough.

With the anticipated slowdown in new-home building and buying, banks undoubtedly will draw criticism as the financial middlemen for the Fed's hard-nosed policy. But bank profits also will suffer if rates stay high.

CALL YOUR BOSS IN BOSTON AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

Doing business by phone is smart. You can tell your boss what's happening when it's happening. And you won't have to wait a day to come to a meeting of the minds.

But before you place that call, check to see whether your hotel has Teleplan–a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and ask your boss to call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge will be small. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars on your office phone bill. Surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.* At the post office and other telephone centers–no surcharge at all.

Now, call your boss. And when you tell him how you did it, he'll think you're smart.

Bell System

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —								
	9⅝	AAR	.44	3.8	6	10	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
	3½	AAV	.20	3.9	6	54	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅝	APS	.44	5.7	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	1	ATI				5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅜
	7	AVC			4.	6	9	9	9	
	3⅝	AZL			16	171	7	6½	6½	
	4½	AZL pf	.48	9.4		7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	6½	AbrdMf	.40	3.8	7	58	10⅝	10½	10½	
	7¾	Acmeu	.30	2.3	13	11	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
	2⅝	Action				21	3⅛	3	3	
	7⅛	ActonCp	.30b	2.9	6	26	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
	7½	AdamR	.12	.6	14	87	21¼	20½	20⅛	
	13⅛	AdobeO	.20	.5	32	100	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅜
	1⅛	AeplsCo			8	81	1½	1½	1½	
	9½	AeroFlo	.50e	2.9	4	5	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Aeronco				68	3	2⅞	3	
	5⅝	AffiCap	.10e	1.4	25	25	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.1	9	5	26	26	26	+ ⅛
	5¼	AfterSix	.32	5.7	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
	5¼	AirExpr n			13	71	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
	4½	AlskAir	.30r	5.1	6	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	
	2¾	AlbaW	.10e	2.5	3	15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
	5	Alcolac	.18	1.5	11	47	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	+1½
	2⅞	AlgAir wt				30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	27½	AlgAir pf	3	10.		4	29½	29½	29½	— ½
	5⅜	AlmySt	.20e	3.0	8	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
	3⅞	Alphaln	.10e	.7	12	36	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Altamil	.20e	1.4	5	37	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
	13-16	Altec			50	13	1	15-16	1	+1-16
	12	AllerFd	.50	2.0	8	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
	40	Alcoa pf	3.75	9.4		z50	40	40	40	
	16⅛	Amdhl	.40	2.0	8	329	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
	7½	AmAgro	.40	2.3	8	11	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
	6⅝	AmBilt	.12e	1.1	6	28	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	3.7	7	14	11	10⅞	10⅞	
	1⅞	AmCopCp				4	2	1⅞	2	
	7	AGerPd	.34	2.7	5	33	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
	2¼	Alsraell	.06e	2.2	2	125	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	6½	AMzeA	.48	4.7	7	14	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
	6½	AMzeB	.48	4.8	7	1	10	10	10	— ¼
	30⅜	AmMfg	2e	2.9	10	4	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅜
	8⅝	AMdBld s			16	231	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
	8¼	AMotln	.30	2.8	5	52	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	6.6	7	17	33¼	32¼	33¼	+1⅝
	7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.0	7	4	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
	5⅝	AScIE				35	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
	11⅛	AmSeat	.40	3.6		3	11	d11	11	— ⅛
	7⅜	AmTec	.64	8.1	4	25	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	2½	Andrea	.32	6.9	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	8½	AngloC	.20e	1.1	8	619	17⅞	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Anthony	.40	4.2	4	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
	7½	ApiDta	.16	1.7	10	17	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
	3⅝	ApldDev			20	137	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	15⅝	AqutCd	g.47			346	34⅛	32¼	33	—1⅝
	6	ArrowA	.20	2.7	5	12	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
	6⅛	Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	15	8	7⅝	8	
	12	Asamer	g.40			317	17	16½	16½	
	¾	AskinSvc				23	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
	6⅝	Astrex			8	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Atalnia	.15e	2.9	7	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
	⅜	Alco Ind				1	¾	¾	¾	
	1⅝	AllsCM	.08e	2.7	18	88	3⅛	3	3	
	3½	AllasCp wt				12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
	18½	Augat s	.40	1.6	15	98	25¼	24	24¼	— ¼
	1⅝	AutoTrn				105	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ ⅜
	1⅝	AutmRad				25	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ¼
	28⅝	AutoSw	1.20	3.1	10	2	38⅞	38½	38½	— ¼
	4⅛	AVEMC	.40	4.7	7	54	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
	16½	Avondl	1.20	6.4	25	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
	7⅝	Aydin			13	167	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
		— B-B-B —								
	9	Badger	.80	7.5	5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	2⅝	Baker	.20	4.8		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	21¼	Baldor s	.20	.9	14	71	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
	5⅛	BaldwS	.32a	4.3		3	7½	7½	7½	
	15¼	BanFd	1.62e	8.3		16	19⅝	19½	19½	
	1⅛	Bangor wt				17	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
	7	Banistr	g.30	2.6		93	11⅜	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
	1¼	Barclay				5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	3	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	17	1065	u 6⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
	3⅛	BarnesE			12	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
	6½	Barnwl	.20	1.8		6	11¼	11	11	
	8⅛	BarryR	s.16	2.9	9	148	8⅝	d 8	8	— ⅛
	2⅛	Bartons			25	20	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
	2⅛	BoruchF			43	48	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	2⅛	BelsctR			13	12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
	15⅛	BnfStA s	.40	1.9	5	15	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
	17¼	BnfStB s	.40	1.9	5	9	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
	2½	BergEnt			4	32	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
	5⅜	BergoB	.24	2.7	6	34	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
	13⅜	BrgB pf	1.15	6.4		16	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
	1⅜	BernzO				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Berven				5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	2	BethCp				1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	4⅝	Beverly	.18e	2.4	10	497	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
	8⅛	BicPen	.48	5.1	7	35	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
	1⅞	Bickfrd	.05e	2.2	8	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅜	BigVSp s	.24	3.0	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	17½	BinkMf	1b	5.4	6	8	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
	16¼	Blount	.64	3.7	5	18	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
	3½	BodinAp				21	5¼	5	5	— ¼
	6⅝	BoltBer	.40	2.6	256	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅞	BowVall	g.10			978	34¼	32⅝	34	+1⅜
	4⅝	BowlA n	.24	4.7	6	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	
	3	Bowmar			40	197	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
	12⅞	Bowne	.48	2.1	6	13	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
	5½	BradldN	.36	2.1	9	321	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	
	3⅛	Branch	.20	4.8	4	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
	⅛	Braniff wt				10	8½	8½		
	13	Brascan	1a	4.7	6	81	21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
	20½	BraunE	1.40	5.4	9	50	26	26	26	+ ⅛
	7	BreezeCp	.57t	6.0	4	2	9½	9½	9½	
	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.3	13	x24	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	1⅛	BrodySe				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅛	BrooksP	s.40	3.3	8	9	12⅛	11⅜	12	
	1	BrownCo wt				63	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
	26½	BrnFA	1.16	3.4	10	6	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
	27¼	BrnFB	1.16	3.5	10	151	34	33½	33½	
	10	Buell	.50	5.0	5	1	10	10	10	
	1⅜	Burgess				15	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	4.6	8	47	13½	12⅞	13⅛	
		— C-C-C —								
	10	CK Pet	.16	1.0	33	110	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
	5⅛	CDI			5	26	8⅛	8	8	
	6½	CHB Fd	.57t	7.5	5	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
	3⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	9¼	CRS	.30	2.7	5	12	11	11	11	+ ⅛
	14½	CSE	1.40	6.2	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	4⅛	CagleA	.05e	1.0	2	92	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
	13	Caldor	.50	2.2	8	23	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
	27¼	CalPtC	2	4.8	6	14	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
	11⅜	Camco	.30	1.1	13	61	28⅝	27⅜	28½	+ ⅝
	5⅛	Campnil a			3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	4	CmpChb g				160	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
	6⅝	CdnHmst g				195	20⅛	19	19⅛	+ ½
	5¼	CdMarc	g.40			29	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
	12½	CdnMer g				15	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
	14⅝	CdnOcc	g.58a			3	35⅞	34⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
	48	CdSupO g				82	148⅜	146½	146½	—1
	2⅝	CapitlFd	.20	6.4	5	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
	3	Caressa	.05e	1.5	8	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	24⅛	Carnat	1.50	6.0	7	61	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
	18⅛	CaroEn s			8	6	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
	4¼	CarrolDv			8	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	13⅛	CastlAM	1b	6.3	5	7	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
	19½	CasFd	2.50e	13.		4	20	20	20	— ⅛
	6⅛	Covitrn	.70e	9.8	3	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	31⅝	CenM pf	3.50	11.		z30	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
	5½	CentSe	.78e	11.		18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
	12⅝	Cenvill	1.20	5.6	6	221	22⅛	20⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
	3⅛	Cetec	.12	2.5	9	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅝	ChadMl	.60	9.2	6	7	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
	1	ChampHo				233	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅛	ChartM s			6	30	16	15½	15½	+ ¼
	6⅝	Chmpist	.28	3.2	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	19⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	8.0	12	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
	18⅝	ChiefDv g s				314	25⅛	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
	6⅝	ChildWld			6	7	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	6⅛	ChllnCp	.30	4.9	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	13	CircleK	1.10	5.8	8	31	19⅝	19	19	+ ¼
	7¼	Citation	.56	5.7	6	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	23	CitBkNJ	2	8.2	5	8	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
	10⅜	CityGas	.92	3.6	17	112	u26½	25	25¼	— ⅛
	3	Cjobir	.18	4.2	13	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	7⅜	Clarmt	.30e	2.6		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
	3⅛	ClarkC	.21e	4.3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅝	Clarostat			6	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	13⅛	Clousng	s.88	5.1	8	6	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Clopay	.32	3.3	9	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅝	Colemn	.92	5.5	6	28	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
	6¼	ColCml			36	157	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
	6⅝	Colwell	.60	3.1	13	52	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	25⅝	Comincg	3			257	39½	38⅜	39½	+ ⅝
	15⅝	ComAll	.50	2.3	7	5	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
	12⅝	ComA pf	1.60	12.		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
	9¼	ComMtl	.60	2.8	3	87	22	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
	24	Comdint s			10	154	27¼	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
	1½	CondrCo			15	3	2⅝		2⅞	+ ⅛
	7⅜	Compo s	.20	2.3	9	83	9⅛	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	CompuD			6	62	5	5	5	+ ⅛
	2	CompInv			7	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	10⅜	Conchm	.80	5.2	6	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
	2⅛	ConcrdF				15	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
	8⅝	Condec	.30t	2.6	115	21	11¾	11½	11½	
	5	ConrHm	1.53t	13.	6	19	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
	16⅝	Conrock	.90a	2.8	9	15	32⅝	31⅜	31⅝	
	3½	Conroy	.16	3.5	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	5⅛	ConsOG				122	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
	4	ContMtl			5	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
	1-16	ContTel wt				504	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.3	7	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	CoopJr				8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.1	20	50	26¼	25	25	— ⅜
	14⅛	Cornlius	.80	4.7	7	36	17	16⅞	17	
	13-16	Courtld	.16e	8.5	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
	2	Cramer				10	2	2	2	
	9½	CrestOil	s.16	.9	37	349	18½	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
	18	Crompt	1.40	4.7	5	3	29½	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
	23	CrossAT	1.20	3.8	10	24	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
	6⅝	CrowlM	.50	5.3	7	7	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
	38⅝	CwnCP	s.80	2.3	3	338	36⅝	34⅞	35⅛	+1⅝
	3½	CrownC	.20	5.2	6	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	6½	Crowaln	s.28	4.0	3	19	7⅛	7	7	+ ¼
	9⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.4	29	129	15⅛	14⅛	14⅜	— ½
	16½	CrystlO	s.36	1.5	28	179	24	23⅝	23¼	— ⅛
	15	CubicCp	.60	3.9	6	55	15⅞	15½	15½	
	16⅛	Curtice	1.10b	5.7	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	1½	Cyprus				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		— D-D-D —								
	2⅞	DCL			7	96	5	5	5	
	2¼	DWG	.29t	11.	5	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅝	DamonC			7	13	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Damson				1889	20⅜	18⅛	18½	—1⅝
	6⅝	DataAc n			7	36	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	12⅝	Datapd	.30	1.9	9	114	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
	9	DayMn	.25e	1.6	12	111	16⅛	15½	16	+ ½
	13⅝	DelLabs	.48	3.4	13	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	6	DelhlO	.10e	.5	23	237	22⅛	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅞
	7	DelwdF	.60	5.0	13	7	12	11⅝	12	
	9⅝	DevCoA			3	18	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
	14½	DevonGp s			4	z1408	16⅞	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Dialcon			25	73	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.6	5	37	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
	1	Diodes				7	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	1⅛	DisFab			6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	29	DomeP g s				2271	42⅝	39⅞	40½	—2⅝
	17⅝	Domtr	g1.98a			27	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
	17½	DoreGas	n.20	.9	8	868	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
	7	Downey	s.32	3.5	4	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅝	DrexUt	1.68	9.3		5	18	18	18	+ ⅛
	8	DrivHarr			18	2	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
	7	DrFair	.40	4.6	18	78	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
	3-16	Dunlop	.09e	7.2	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	13	DelxPd	1	4.1	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
	23½	Delx pf	1.45	3.2		2	45	45	45	—4½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13½	8⅜	DurTst	.40a	4.0	10	72	10	9⅞	10	
15⅝	2⅝	Dynlctn			121	596	8	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
27⅜	13⅝	Dyneer	.84	3.5	7	10	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ½
		— E-E-E —								
5⅛	3⅝	EAC	.36	7.4	14	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅛	EECO	.28	1.9	14	7	15¼	15	15	— ¼
28⅝	11¼	EarthRes	1	4.0	9	218	25⅝	24	25¼	+1⅜
20⅝	16⅛	EsmCo	1.20	7.0	6	8	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	Edmos				5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	EDO	.60	3.0	8	36	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	Ehren	.10a	1.1		23	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ¼
6½	3	ElAudD			5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28½	15⅛	Electrog	1	4.0	8	11	25⅛	25	25	— ½
37	23⅛	ElecArn	1.40	4.8	5	16	29½	29	29	— ½
16⅝	7⅝	Elsinor n			15	391	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅝	EmrRd			8	248	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12⅞	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	2.2	20	61	11⅜	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Ero Ind				5	2½	2½	2½	
10⅛	6	Espey	.20e	2.3	13	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
7⅜	2⅝	EtzLav	.20e	3.1	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.7	9	13	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
		— F-F-F —								
16⅛	6⅝	FPA	.40	3.3	2	7	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.8		18	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
12	9⅞	Fabind s			3	87	11	11	11	
6¼	3⅛	FairTex			4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	2½	FairmC	.15	4.3	18	4	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	2⅛	FamRc			6	20	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ½
18⅜	8⅝	FannyF	.58e	2.9	6	11	17¼	17¼	17¼	
12⅝	8½	FayDrg	.24b	2.2	8	13	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
19¼	14⅛	FedRl	1.40	8.7	18	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	4⅝	FedRes			25	206	7½	7¼	7⅜	
43⅝	18⅝	Felmnt	.25	.6	19	86	40⅜	38½	39½	+1½
7	3⅛	Fidelco			7	18	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	12¼	FinGen	.40b	2.3	8	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b	2.7		1	15	15	15	+ ¼
9⅝	7½	FtConn	1a	12.	6	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅝	17⅛	FtSLSh	1b	5.7	3	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5	3	Fstmrk				2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10	FischrP	1t	8.7	6	14	11½	11⅜	11½	
7⅝	3⅛	Floog				13	74 u 7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
9½	3⅛	FlonEnt			38	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29	17⅜	FlightSf	s.16	.6	20	44	26	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	7¼	FloRck	.22e	1.5	8	29	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
29	9¼	FlowGen			14	46	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
16	10⅛	Flowers	.44	3.8	7	7	11½	11½	11½	
22¾	15⅝	FlukeJ s			14	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
7⅜	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	8.5	4	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	6	FooteM	.45e	4.4	12	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
48	28	Foote pf	2.20	6.1		1	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+1
68½	56	FordCan	g5a			z600	60	60	60	
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.6	16	13	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
14½	3⅛	ForestLab				44	11⅛	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅛	FranklnRt	.06e	.6	47	32	11	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Franks	.36	3.9	6	18	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	Frantz	1a	5.1	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	Friedm	.24b	4.0	4	2	6	6	6	
14½	3⅝	FriendFr			275	5	5½	5½	5½	
13	7⅝	Friona s	.40	5.1	3	x3	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Frischs	.30b	4.6	4	11	6½	6	6½	
15⅝	9¼	FrontA	.20b	1.9	5	57	10⅝	9⅝	10½	+ ½
7⅝	4	FrontA wt				123	4½	4⅛	4½	
		— G-G-G —								
3	1¼	GIExpl			9	40	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
9	3⅜	GRI	.30	7.5	24	102	4⅛	3⅞	4	
2½	1¼	GTI				9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	4⅝	Galaxy	.86t	1.1	6	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
12½	6¼	Garan	.60	7.1	5	39	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Garland				68	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ¼
29¼	15	GatLIet	.40b	1.6	12	60	25⅝	24⅞	25½	+ ½
3⅞	1	Gaynor				15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	18½	GelmSc n			18	7	20½	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.32b	8.3	4	6	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	GenExp				66	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	2⅜	GnHous			4	3	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	2⅛	Genisco			9	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
7⅜	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.6	14	40	36⅜	34⅞	35⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	GiantF s	1	5.8	5	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	GntYell	g.65e			178	11⅛	10⅜	11	— ⅛
15½	5	Glasrock	.10	.7	24	25	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.0	6	17	30⅛	29	30	— ¼
32⅝	16⅝	Glnmr	.88b	3.2	7	33	27⅝	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Globeln	.70	7.2	11	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Glosser	.44	4.6	6	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Glover				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3	Gldblatt				7	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
31¼	13⅜	GldNugt	.88t	.5	33	134	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	6.7	6	13	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
1	⅝	Goldfield				42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1½	GoodLS				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	⅝	Gdrich wt				23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25½	19	GormR	1.28a	5.1	8	21	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	GouldT	1.20	9.8	7	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¼	GrahMf	.30	3.9	16	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅜	7⅝	GrandAu	.33e	3.2	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	9⅝	GrndCll	.50	5.1	6	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	GranerA			103	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
11⅝	5⅝	GtAmlnd			4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	GtBasinP			84	540	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
37½	18⅝	GtLkCh	.32	1.0	14	16	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn			15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GREIT	.40	4.1	18	38	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	GrossT	1.44	6.0	7	7	23⅝	23⅜	23⅞	+ ½
14⅝	11¼	GuardC	.60b	4.2	10	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	14½	Guilford	.88	3.8	3	10	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
100⅜	25⅝	GifCan	g1.60			1845	86	78⅛	80⅛	—2⅝
15⅝	5	Gulistrm			7	217	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		— H-H-H —								
22½	9¼	HallsM	.90	4.5	7	69	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅛	Hampin	.65t	13.	3	15	5	5	5	
15⅝	10½	Hanfrd	.88	7.7	5	3	11½	11½	11½	
9½	5⅛	HanSqRt				30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	22½	Harland	1	3.2	11	16	31½	31¼	31½	
4	2⅛	Harvey			6	12	3⅛	3½	3½	
9½	3⅜	Hasbro	.05t	.6		3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	Hasting	.60	5.9	6	10	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	HowalA				10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	HlthCh			19	31	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.30	3.9	4	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWr	.39e	4.8	7	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Heinick	.10	1.2	14	1254	u10⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HeltmaMtg				14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	HIGinc	.06r	.8	7	46	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8	HiShear	.40	2.7	6	76	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hipimic	.20	2.4	10	22	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	HollyCp			12	141	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	34⅝	HmeOA	g1.20			1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅜
71	31⅝	HmeOB	g1.20			15	69⅝	69½	69½	— ⅛
39	15	Hormel	1.48	4.5	6	21	34	33	33	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	HornHar			21	12	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
14	8½	HospMl	.60	5.5	2	29	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Hotel	2.10e	11.	9	16	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	HousRon	.50b	7.8	4	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HouseVl			9	9	3	2⅞	3	
23⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.4	12	998	18⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅛
23½	15⅝	HouO pf	1.69	8.7		34	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	6⅝	HowelC	.40	1.6	7	38	25	24⅝	24⅝	
5½	2⅝	Howell	.10e	2.0	12	7	5⅛	5	5	
34	23⅝	HubelB	1.56	5.2	7	3	30	30	30	— ⅛
21⅝	9⅝	HuckMf	.32a	1.8	7	49	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
79⅛	33⅝	HudBOg	2			69	74⅝	72½	74	+1
7⅜	3⅝	HuntH	.20	3.1	7	57	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	27⅝	HuskyO g	1			193	57⅝	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
		— I-I-I —								
14½	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.0	14	497	12⅝	12½	12½	
7½	3½	IFS Ind	.18	2.7	8	141	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
15	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.2	4	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	7	IRT Pr	.57e	5.8	15	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	ITI			23	1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
7¼	4⅝	Imperind s			5	28	5½	5	5½	+ ¼
39⅝	17⅝	ImprOil A	g1.20			227	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
46½	37⅝	InPL pf	4	11.		z10	38	38	38	
2½	1	InflightSv				13	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
26⅜	11⅝	Instron	.40	1.8	8	3	22	22	22	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	InstrSys			19	227	1⅛	1	1⅛	
16⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf	.25t	2.5		29	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅝	5⅝	IntegRes			11	99	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	6	IntClyGs	g.32			1247	17⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
20½	10⅝	Intrmk	.28r	1.3	4	22	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
4⅛	2½	IntBnknt			7	544	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	IntClrls n			7	45	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3	1	IntFdSvc				51	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	17½	IntGenl	1.40	4.9	4	59	29	26½	28⅝	+1⅜
7⅝	4⅝	IntProt	.30	4.7	3	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	IntSeaw	.60	9.4	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	IntStrich				14	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Intplast	.40	3.5	10	17	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	InvestFla				4	2⅛	2½	2½	
28⅝	15½	Ionics			11	8	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
34½	12⅝	IroqBrd	.36	2.5	7	51	14⅝	13⅝	14½	+1⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Irvinlnd	.18	2.4		8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		— J-J-J —								
6⅝	4⅛	Jaclyn	.48b	8.2	6	25	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	10½	Jacobs	.50b	4.2	7	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Jensen	1.50t	30.	5	10	5⅛	5	5	
5⅝	2	Jetero	.05e	1.1	21	72	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Jetronic			5	11	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
9½	4	JohnPd	.36	8.2	10	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	2⅛	JuniperP				176	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	+ ½
18½	7⅝	Jupiter			2	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
		— K-K-K —								
8½	3⅛	KTsiln	.30e	5.0	6	12	6	5⅝	6	+ ½
2⅞	2	Kaisin	.75c			45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	⅛	KaneMil wt				19	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	KapokT			22	17	5	4⅝	5	
20⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp			16	177	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin	.60	4.9	5	14	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.17t	4.0	16	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	3⅝	Key Co	.30	6.2	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	Key Ph n			53	38	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				5	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2½	KinArk			10	34	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
25	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.7	6	39	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	10	29	28⅝	28⅝	
5⅝	2¼	Kit Mfg			4	4	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts				46	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
20⅛	15⅝	Knogo n			12	216	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
6	3⅝	KuhnStr			3	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— L-L-L —								
5⅝	3	LSB	.22t	5.6	8	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	3.2	17	26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.3	8	29	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
5⅝	1⅛	LafyRad				125	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g				54	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—1-16
11	4⅛	Landmk			37	25	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Laneco	.20a	2.3	4	49	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	LazKap	n.40	3.1	5	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅝	LeaRnl	s.60	3.0	7	9	20½	20	20	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	LeePh			9	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP			3	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅝	3	LeisureT			3	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9	5½	LibtyFb	.56t	9.3	3	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	LincAm			10	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4	1⅝	LloydsE				21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅝	17⅛	Lohmn	1.20	5.3	10	33	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+1⅜
37⅛	19⅛	LoewT wt				207	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
17	9⅝	Logicon			9	17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
26	15⅛	LaGenS	1.05	4.4	7	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
8½	3⅝	LundyEl			6	48	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	Lydall	.70	7.3	6	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	LynchCp			3	16	4⅝	4	4⅛	
		— M-M-M —								
6½	3⅛	MPO			9	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Macrod			30	99	1⅝	1½	1½	
12⅝	6⅝	MonrC	.60	5.5	6	21	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
1 15-16	⅝	Marlnda			8	223	1⅛	1⅛	1 15-16	—1-16
17¼	8⅝	Marine	.28e	1.7	7	15	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+2⅝
22¼	19⅝	Marm pf	2.25	11.		113	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MrshF			2	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8	4¼	Marshln			13	66	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22	11	MartPr	.40	3.6	5	31	11⅛	11	11	
14½	8⅛	MasInd	.20	2.4		6	8½	8½	8½	
36⅝	16⅝	MtlRsh	s.20	.6	15	47	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+1
17⅝	9½	Matrix s			11	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	MaufTec	.14	4.0		17	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
1 13-16	⅜	McCro wt				6	½	½	½	
8⅝	3⅛	McCulO			27	420	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon			2	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23½	14⅝	Meons	1.20	6.4	7	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
13	7⅝	Medalst	.56	5.5	5	144	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ¼
7⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp			15	24	6	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	17	MedloG	.72	2.9	9	14	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+1
19⅛	10⅛	Meenan	n.24	1.6	9	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7	Mepoint	.24	2.5	3	36	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24	12⅝	MEMCo	1	7.4	6	51	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	MercSL	.50b	5.6	4	21	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
12	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.6	8	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	Metex	.40	4.0	6	2	10	9⅞	10	
37⅝	28	Metpth	.32	1.4	21	27	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Metrocar			28	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	MichGen				15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	5	MchSug	.40	4.3	16	55	9⅝	9	9⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Mickbry	.16	3.3		37	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	6	MidldCo	.30	3.4	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	11⅝	MidlGls	.40b	3.1	8	66	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
8	2½	MissnIT			6	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28½	20	MitchlE s			13	265	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	MiteCp	.60	2.8	7	5	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ½
19⅛	11	Moog	.40b	2.7	9	20	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	MtgGth	.86e	9.8	12	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	6.0	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	MotISM	.20	2.1	5	5	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
27	16⅛	MVMll	1a	4.2	4	1	24	24	24	
7⅝	1⅝	Movielab	.52t	11.	5	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
		— N-N-N —								
18⅝	11	NFC n	.20	1.3	9	11	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Napco	.20	1.8	7	28	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	4⅛	Nardo	.20	2.1	8	24	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ½
14⅝	10⅝	NCnvSt	n.50	4.3	8	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
12⅝	5⅛	NatEdu	.68t	6.8	6	16	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5½	1⅛	NKinney				132	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
10½	4⅛	NtPatent				744	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	NtSecR	.60	8.6	10	127	7	7	7	
7	4⅛	NtSlivr	.20e	4.4		6	4½	4½	4½	
14⅝	3⅜	NatsLB	.72t	9.0	7	28	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	NestLM	.05e	1.5	9	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Nidrlo	.06e	3.4	8	89	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
23½	9	NMxAr	.30e	1.6	63	56	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅜
11	8½	NPInRt	s.84	9.3	13	15	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
10½	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.7	8	24	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
30⅝	22⅝	NYTim	.90	3.9	16	116	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	NewbE	.50	5.2		17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Newcor	s.56	4.6	5	5	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt				2	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
5	3	Nexus			6	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅝	NiagFSv	.94	3.5	7	9	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Nolex				47	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	Norin	.48	3.8	3	31	10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
13½	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	13.		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
16½	6⅝	Nortek	.08	1.0	5	62	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	13⅛	NoARoy	.24	1.3	6	8	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅛	NoCdO g			23	358	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	11⅝	NoestBk	n1.04	8.6	5	10	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ¼
19⅛	10	NuclDta			7	108	12	11¼	11¼	—1
41⅝	18	Numac	g.07t			619	35⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
		— O-O-O —								
9⅝	2⅛	OEA	.10e	1.6		22	6½	6¼	6¼	
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	.8	6	42	15	14⅝	14½	+ ⅜
12⅛	9	OhSealy	s.64	5.3	9	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Ollalnd	.40e	4.8	7	17	8½	8¼	8¼	
48	25	OOklep			13	z400	40	38¼	39½	+1
14	7⅛	OrloleH	.40a	4.0	4	5	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Ormand			13	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅛	13⅝	OSullvn	.80	5.7	5	21	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	OxfordFi			11	27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	OzarkA	.15e	2.8	5	85	5½	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
		— P-Q —								
3⅝	⅜	PF Ind				92	1⅛	1½	1⅜	+ ¼
16⅛	14	PGEpfA	1.50	11.		15	14⅛	d13⅝	14	— ⅛
15	12⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	11.		5	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	PGEpfC	1.25	10.		6	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	11	PGEpfD	1.25	11.		5	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
14	10⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	11.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
28⅝	21⅛	PGEpfW	2.57	12.		11	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
25⅛	19⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	12.		25	19⅝	d19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	11.		52	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
29½	22⅛	PGEpfS	2.62	11.		28	24½	d22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
26⅝	20½	PGEpfR	2.37	11.		1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
23¼	17⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	11.		4	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
23	18	PGEpfO	2	12.		10	18⅛	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
23½	17⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	11.		4	18	18	18	+ ¼
25⅛	19⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	11.		3	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
12½	9½	PGEpfI	1.09	12.		6	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
50⅝	38⅝	PacLt pf	4.50	11.		z50	40½	40½	40½	+1⅝
51½	40⅛	PacLt pf	4.75	11.		z20	41½	d41½	41½	—1⅝
29	13⅝	PacTrst	1	4.3	11	17	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
54	48	PacPLpf	5	10.		z250	50	49	49	—1
18	9⅝	PacScie	.40	3.3	7	39	12½	12	12	— ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.5	14	34	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	PalomrF				23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Pantast	.30	7.5	8	6	4⅛	4	4	
22⅝	13⅝	Paradyn n			24	28	19	18	19	+ ⅞
19⅛	11	ParkCh	.60	4.0	5	1	15	15	15	
8⅛	2⅝	ParkEl			8	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
27⅝	22	Parsons s	1	4.0	9	34	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
14	6½	Patagon			5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	PeerTu	.32	3.6	5	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
2	⅝	PennDix wt				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10½	PenEM	.60	3.9	6	1	15½	15½	15½	
16⅛	13⅝	PenTr	1.20	8.0	5	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECp	.55t	18.	8	85	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	7.7	9	16	21½	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	PenobS	.20	3.5	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2	⅝	Pentron			10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅝	24⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.2	6	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
23⅝	10	PepCom	.60	4.0	6	18	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini	.40	3.2	13	89	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
25⅛	6⅝	PetLew			13	398	21⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	10	PetLe pf	1.65	13.		80	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
10⅝	7½	PhilLD	.68r	8.5	4	4	8½	8	8	
4½	2	Phoenix				114	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7	PicNPay	.32	2.6	7	78	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ⅝
6⅝	3⅛	PlonrSys			1	99	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	5⅛	PitWVa	.56	9.7	7	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36⅝	20	PHDM	1.40	4.4	5	7	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
38½	23⅝	Pittway	1.65	4.6	7	12	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	Pizzaln n			8	40	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
37	20⅝	PlacrDv g	1			7	31⅝	31½	31½	— ½
10	4⅜	Plantind			20	80	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	PlyGm	.40b	5.1	4	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	
26⅝	17	PneuSc	1	5.9	6	z100	17	17	17	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Polaron			3	11	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
23½	10⅝	PrairleO g			18	27	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb	1.10	9.2	6	2	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
29	25⅛	PrtL pf	2.25	8.5		5	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
7⅝	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	5.1	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27	21⅝	PrenHa	1.36	6.0	8	48	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	PresRtA			1	2	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB			1	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	PrimMt s			13	69	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10¼	PrpCT	1.34e	9.2	11	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12½	9½	ProvGas	.92	8.8	6	2	10½	10½	10½	
7⅝	3⅝	PrdRE	.07t		43	19	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	4.8	10	62	5	5	5	+ ⅛
48	40	PSCol pf	4.25	10.		z150	40½	40½	40½	— ½
24⅝	21¼	PgSP pfC	2.34	11.		3	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
26½	22½	PgSP pfD	2.34	10.		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
16⅛	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	2.2	3	63	12⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	PuntaG			9	12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Punta pf	1.10	10.		8	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Quallnn	n.30e	4.1	6	58	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Quebcr	g.20e			1	7	7	7	— ½
		— R-R-R —								
4⅝	2	REDM			5	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RET				22	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	42½	RET pf	4.38	9.9		2	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
18	8⅝	RHMed	.20r	1.4	9	23	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¼	RSC	.10	3.2	13	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8¼	5⅛	Ragan	.10e	1.7	7	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23¼	12⅛	RnchEx	.30e	1.7	6	36	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	10⅝	RangrO g				576	34⅝	32	32⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	21⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	3.5	8	32	34⅝	33¼	34	+1
4	1½	RapAm wt				166	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	RathP				50	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	13½	Rayind	.40	2.2	14	34	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅝	Reading			7	17	3	3	3	
21⅛	14½	REInv	1.60	8.5	9	9	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13	10	RtIncT	1.40	13.	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw				20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			244	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	RefaTr	.28	5.3	3	x8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17	8⅝	RegalB	.72	4.7	9	11	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	RemAr	1a	4.7	7	19	21⅝	21½	21½	
9½	6½	RepGyp	s.24	3.6	3	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
44½	32	RepNY	2	4.9	5	8	40⅝	40½	40½	— ½
22⅝	11⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.6	9	76	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	20½	Resrt A			4	1441	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	12⅝	Resrt wt				91	15	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
83⅝	27	Resrt B			6	312	48⅝	40½	41½	—6⅝
5⅛	2⅝	RestAssc			7	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	5	RexNora			10	133	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	14⅝	RialOil n			14	54	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	RibletP	.12	2.1	4	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
10⅛	4⅝	Richton	.44	8.4	26	29	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
58	27½	RileyCo			9	20	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ¼
34¼	24	RioAlgo	g1.50			5	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
14⅝	7	Robnich				27	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Roblin	.12	1.8	5	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅛	10	Rockway	1b	7.1	6	11	14	14	14	+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅛	Rogers s	.12	.5	14	111	23⅝	22⅛	23⅝	+1⅜
4⅝	2⅝	RoncoT			10	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	Rossmr			4	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	RoyPalm				42	2½	2½	2½	
3	1⅛	Rusco				47	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	RBW Cp			5	1	4	4	4	
17⅛	10½	Russell	.48	4.2	4	4	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
		— S-S-S —								
12¼	8¼	SGL	.30b	2.8	6	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
8½	4	SSP				7	5½	5½	5½	
18⅝	9⅛	Salem	.40a	2.3	8	34	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	SCarlo				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10	8	SDgo pf	.88	9.6		4	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
81	65½	SDgo pf	7.80	12.		z150	64	d64	64	—3
75⅛	64	SDgo pf	7.20	11.		z50	63	d63	63	—1
25⅝	19⅝	SDgo pf	2.47	12.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
27½	21½	SDgo pf	2.68	12.		3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
24⅝	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	7.8	15	21	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
23¼	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	8.5	7	6	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—1
9	7½	SoundrL	s.30	3.8	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	ScheibE	.56	11.	20	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Schnuit	1	5.6	4	7	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
9	2⅝	Schiller			10	74	u 9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Schradr	.04t		78	22	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Schwab	n.30	4.3	7	21	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	3.2	7	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
52	20⅛	ScurryR g			17	23	48⅝	44⅝	48⅝	+4⅝
20⅝	16	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
13½	3⅝	Sealctro	.94t	8.4	7	95	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2	1	Seaport				11	1⅛	1	1	
6⅝	2⅝	Searslnd			7	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg			24	110	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.9	8	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	SeligAsc			8	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Semtch	.20b	3.0	11	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Srvisco	.40	6.8	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Servo				3	4	3⅝	3⅝	
15½	9⅝	SetonCo	.50	3.9	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4	ShaerS	.48e	6.5	5	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	7⅝	Sharon s	.50	5.4	7	63	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
8	5	Shawln	.40	7.6	5	17	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
6½	2½	ShelfrR			4	29	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ¼
7	3⅛	Shopwell			9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34	19	Showbt	1	5.0	7	27	20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅛
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.4	10	3	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Sifco s	.28	3.7	6	14	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.8	6	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅝	SikesA	.45e	6.5	3	11	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	10¼	Sllolnc	.40	2.0	5	49	u20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
10½	3⅛	Silvrcst			33	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron			12	72	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28	21⅝	SanderB	.40	1.5	8	43	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅝	5⅝	SorgPop	.33e	2.3	4	2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.9	3	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	SoelCap	.80a	7.3	15	5	11	11	11	— ¼
13	10	SCEd pf	1.08	11.		5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	SCEd pf	1.19	11.		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf	1.30	7.3		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
27	20⅝	SCEd pf	2.30	11.		2	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
26	20⅝	SCEd pf	2.21	11.		19	21	20⅞	20⅞	
86⅝	72½	SCEd pf	7.58	11.		2	69	d69	69	—3½
104	88	SCEd pf	8.96	10.		1	90	90	90	+1½
9⅝	7⅝	SwFtBk	.50	6.3	6	10	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
27¼	23	SwFIB pf	2.18	9.2		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
14⅝	9	SpecltyR			7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
15	6⅛	Spector	.43e	4.1	3	3	10½	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
6	3½	Spectro	.19t	3.9		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	SpedOP	.20r	4.7	7	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6¼	3	Spencer	.16	4.3	7	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	4½	Splentex	.24	4.9	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27	20½	StCooso	1.60	7.9	7	13	20⅝	d20¼	20¼	— ⅜
18⅛	6	SidMetl	.15t	1.1		115	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
26½	20⅝	StProd	1.52	7.3	5	5	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.9	8	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	9⅝	StanAv	.37e	3.1	6	3	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
6⅝	3¼	Stanwd			3	8	3½	3¼	3½	
14⅝	11⅛	StarSup	s.80	5.8	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Stardust				18	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.3	7	107	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅜
23½	16	StepnCh	.80	3.9	8	11	20½	20	20½	+ ¾
1⅜	15-16	SterlEl			6	52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅝	6½	ShrufW	.30b	1.6	22	69	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
4	2⅝	SueAnn	.24	8.3	6	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	3⅝	SunCity1	.25	6.1	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	7	Sunair	.60	6.0	6	5	10⅛	10	10	
39⅝	14	Sundnc	.16b	.5	159	447	36⅝	33	33⅝	+ ½
9½	5⅝	SunshJr	.40	4.8	6	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	SupFdS	.40	3.1	6	1	13	13	13	
12¼	6⅝	Supind s	.25	3.5	4	48	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
11½	6	SupSurg	.32	3.5	6	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	29⅝	Supron s	.24	.7	25	71	34½	33½	33½	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅛	Susqueh			5	50	4⅝	4½	4½	
12⅝	9¼	Susqh pf	1	11.		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅛	⅝	SutrMtg wt				2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7¼	3½	Synloy	.30b	4.8	12	15	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
44¼	24½	Syntex	1.10	3.3	9	918	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
24⅛	19⅛	Syscos	.40	2.0	7	39	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
18	10⅝	SystEng			9	63	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	3½	SysPln	.20	4.6	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— T-T-T —								
10⅝	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.6	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	TFI			6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅝	TobPd	.20	1.3	7	12	15⅝	15	15	
5⅝	3⅝	Tallevin wt				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	8	TandB	.40	3.3	6	38	12	11⅝	12	— ½
12⅝	6⅛	Tannel	.28	4.1	5	58	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	11.		8	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
4	1¼	TechSym			11	154	3¼	2⅞	3	— ⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp			8	72	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	TechTp	.52t	26.	10	32	2	1⅞	2	
6½	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	4.8	5	11	5	4⅝	5	
62½	19⅝	TelonR			201	45	51⅝	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅛
18	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	4.5	4	15	13⅛	13	13¼	+ ¼
32	15⅝	Telflex	.40	1.7	11	26	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
22¼	12	Telsci	.60	3.9	10	19	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Tenna				37	1⅝	1½	1½	
7¼	4¼	Tennev s			7	32	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	TerroC	.10t			60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	TetraT			12	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.9	9	67	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar	.04e	.8	8	2	5	5	5	
4½	3¼	ThreeD	.20b	4.4	4	23	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅝	14½	Thrifm	1.20	5.6	3	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
7½	3	Tidwell			5	84	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz	n.25	4.0	4	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
86	72½	TolEd pf	8.32	12.		z50	70	d70	70	—3
104	90	TolEdpf	10	11.		z50	93	93	93	+1
11⅛	5⅝	ToppsG	.21j			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	6.0	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	9⅝	TotlPet	g.32			211	21⅝	21	21	
19⅝	4⅝	TotPet wt				79	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2	TownCtry			9	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	Towner n				22	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
8½	4¼	TrnsLux	.10e	1.7	6	15	6¼	6	6	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.4		127	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
7	5⅝	TrnsTec	n.20	3.3	10	10	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
8¼	4⅝	Tredwy	.20	3.2	11	4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
9⅝	7	TriSM	.60	7.2	5	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.6	8	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	8½	TrimDG n				543	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¾
10⅝	7⅛	TuboMx s			14	566	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
33½	23⅝	TurnrC	2	6.6	7	3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
7⅝	3½	TwinFr	.28	4.3	7	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
		— U-U-U —								
3	1⅝	UDS				1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	2⅝	UIP	.24	4.9	8	92	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
7⅝	2⅝	UNA	.20	3.7	4	19	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	5.9	8	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	4⅝	Unimax			10	16	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
17⅝	11⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.0	8	41	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	UnCosF	.66a	5.1	7	8	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	UnFoods	.05e	2.5	100	31	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	UNatCp			19	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
⅜	1-16	UNatCp wt				2	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
8½	6⅝	UNitCp pf				4	7	7	7	
16¼	9⅝	USFltr	.32	2.8	7	110	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅝	UnRltT	.83e	8.4	12	93	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3-16	1-32	UnRltT wt				226	1-32	1-32	1-32	
4	2⅝	USRdium				13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	13¼	USRbR	1a	5.6	8	12	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	UnivCig	.05	.9	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.1	15	28	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
13⅝	9	UnivRu	.72	7.5	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— V-V-V —								
11½	6⅛	Valle's	.81t	12.	10	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Verit			6	12	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
27⅝	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.5	8	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	5	47	6⅝	6½	6½	
8⅛	2½	Vertiple			5	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	1½	Vesely			271	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3½	1⅝	Viatech				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	VintageE			2	34	3⅝	3	3	
8	4⅝	Virco	.16b	3.1	4	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Vishay			6	37	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ½
6½	3⅝	VisualG	.16	3.3	7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	VolMer	.12e	2.5	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Voplex	.52	4.7	5	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	VulcCp	.20	3.1	4	11	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ½
		— W-W-W —								
7½	2½	WTC	.02t		63	93	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	5.2	7	21	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
49½	10⅝	Walnoco	.12	.3	32	325	44⅛	41⅝	41⅝	—1⅝
18⅝	14	Walbr	n.05e	.3	7	42	15⅝	15	15	— ½
25⅝	18	Walco	.80b	3.8	6	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
9⅝	4½	WallcS	.12	2.7	14	21	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
25¼	17	Wang B	s.16	.7	19	324	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
25½	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.3	19	101	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
17⅝	9¼	WardsCo	.20	2.0	3	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
26⅝	21⅝	WshPst	s.36	1.6	9	18	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
31⅝	20⅛	WRIT	2.12	7.4	15	7	28⅝	28½	28½	— ¼
19⅝	14⅝	Wthtrd n			15	94	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	2½	Welman				12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	7⅝	WeldTu	.30b	1.8	7	16	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
51½	45	WTex pf	4.40	9.8		z200	45½	d44⅞	44⅞	— ¼
22⅝	17⅛	Wstprn g	s.70	3.7		62	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	11½	WstFin	.52	1.8	5	157	29	26⅝	29	+2⅝
15⅛	10¼	WPacRR n			3	38	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	2.3		23	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	WhitlCbl	.40	7.4	5	28	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall			7	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	2	Wichita	.45t	4.4	39	165	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅜
20	8⅝	Wmhous	.40	3.8	10	13	16½	16	16	— ¼
4	1⅝	WilsnB	.15t			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22	10¼	Wincorp	.40	2.2	50	23	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	2	WolfHB	.10e	4.0	9	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	Wdstrm	n .60	6.4	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11½	4⅝	WkWear	.40	4.4	6	63	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
18⅝	10	Wrathr	.05e	.3	76	8	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ¼
1 11-16	⅝	WrightH g				13	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅝	+1-16
17⅝	13⅝	Wynns s	.48	3.4	6	62	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
15½	11⅛	WymBn	.72	5.7	7	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
		— X-Y-Z —								
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp	.48	2.4	9	5	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
16¼	6½	Zimmer	.36	5.0	3	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune
We've got ways for you.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

BOATS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

FOR SALE: CT 41 Ketch William Garden design, GRP and teak built 1974 in Formosa, lying Solent. Tel: Paris 265 20 14.

SERVICES

ROME CASTELLI. Coiffeur, treatments, massages, perfumes, boutique. Via Frattina 52-54. Tel: 6780066.
VIENNA: INT'L COIFFEUR, cosmetics. Hotel Hilton, Tel: 75 41 71.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. LAWYER, Allen E. Kaye handles all types of U.S. immigration and naturalization cases. Available for consultation in London from Oct. 15 to the 17. Call for appointment (Tel: 01-353-8823) or leave messages at American Express, 6 Haymarket.
U.S. LAWYER, aggressive. 1215 N. Ross, Santa Ana, CA. 92701, USA.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

GLOBAL LOW COST AIR FARES. Sunshine Travels. Tel.: 242202. Sint Jacobsstraat 42, Amsterdam.
EUROPE - N.Y. Frs. 764; Round Trip Frs. 1,543. ITS 225 12 39 Paris.
WORLDWIDE DISCOUNTS (Since 1969) 'ACGIS': 523 02 15 or 16-Paris.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

PORTUGAL
7 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS

FROM PARIS TO:

LISBON & ESTORIL F.F.1,695
ALGARVE .... F.F. 911
MADEIRA F.F.1,454

Please Contact:
Paris, Tel: 742 5981, 742 5264, 742 5497. Tlx.: 220550.

FROM ZURICH TO:

LISBON & ESTORIL ...... S.Fr. 1,078
COSTA VERDE (OPORTO): S.Fr. 1,061
ALGARVE .... S.Fr. 1,152
MADEIRA .... S.Fr. 1,316

Please contact:
Geneva, Tel: 28 31 46. Telex: 27520

For other programs and detailed information, ask your

TRAVEL AGENT

GOING HOME TO U.S.A.?
Cruise there in holiday style and big ship comfort aboard P&O's flagship Canberra (45,000 tons) from Southampton, 12 January. Arrive Miami 20 January. Or cruise on via the Caribbean, famous Panama Canal and fabulous Acapulco before arriving San Francisco, 2 February. Generous free baggage allowance.

For the voyage of a lifetime, stay on board and cruise right Round the World returning Southampton 12 April.

For immediate reservation and full details, phone Chris Touranoc, P&O Cruises, London 01-283 8080, ext. 3125.

HUNGARY 1979 2 day-trip from Vienna to Budapest by bus from AS 930. Hotel reservations, visa procurement within 24 hours. Ask for detailed brochure 'Hungary 1979' at IBUSZ Travelbureau, 1010 Vienna, Kaerntnerstr. 26 and Krugerstr. 4. Tel.: 52.42.08., 52.48.70.

CHARTER A VALEF YACHT in Greece direct from owner of largest fleet in Europe. American management. Excellent crews, service, maintenance, govt. bonded. Valef Yachts Ltd., Akti Themistokleous 22C, Piraeus, Greece. Tel. 4529571, 4529486. Telex: 21-2000.

YACHT CHARTER CENTER LTD. Enjoy the Greek Islands on our own yachts. Akti Moursopoulou 19, Piraeus, Greece. Tel: 4121 708. Tlx: 213 935
LOWEST PRICES Nice/London return from Frs. 900. Slade Travel Ltd., London - Contact our Nice Rep.: 010 33 (93) 683174.
HELLAS YACHTING - Yacht charters, Academias 28, Athens 134, Greece.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

FRANCE

DINE & DANCE 'au Quartier Latin' SELECT GASTRONOMY middle-age discotheque-jazz club, smart and cosy meeting point at NEW - BULLE
46, r. Montagne Ste. Genevieve, Paris 5 open daily (except Monday). Business lunch 'sur commande' Reservations 633 77 73.

PARIS - Plaza Mirabeau* * * NN, 10 Ave. E-Zola, 1-2-3 room flats, bath, kitchen, fridge. 577.72.00.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
RESIDENCE DE FRANCE
4 Avenue de France.
Tel: 022/31.14.79.
Beautiful, first class, air-conditioned, residential furnished apartments and studios. Fully equipped kitchen, daily maid service. Weekly and monthly arrangements. Excellent location.

U.S.A.

TUDOR HOTEL, 304 East 42nd Street, New York City. In fashionable, East Side Manhattan, half block from UN. Single from $40; doubles from $50. Telex: 422951.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA - BATZENHAEUSL.- Int'l menu. Terrace. K. Luegerring 12.

GREAT BRITAIN

GORE HOTEL, LONDON, small exclusive hotel off Hyde Park, 10 minutes West End. All rooms with colour TV, bathroom, radio, telephone. Singles: from £20.00, twins from £28.00. Tel: 584 6601. Telex: 896691 prefix GORE, 189 Queen's Gate, London SW7.

FOR SALE & WANTED

WANTED 40 FOOT CATAMARAN, ocean capabilities, live-aboard, charter. Exchange land U.S., give or take cash difference. PSC, Box R-1525, APO New York 09616, USA.
SALE: WHITE DIAMOND 0.55 carats gold ring/first offer F.F. 15,000. Contact Bonjean, Paris, 225 92 41 between 10 am - 5 pm.

ARTS

COLLECTOR SELLS SOME PARTS of his private gallery. Including 2 De Stael, 1 Passaro, some minor impressionists + glasses of Lalique & Muller. Paris 561 13 84, A. Vantcheff.

BOOKS

ARAB MID-EAST. Rare Book List from Asian Rare Books Inc., 507 Fifth Avenue, Suite 307, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
BRITISH BOOKSHOP WELCOMES you. Come either in person or send your mail order. We offer a wide selection of British/American books (also children's). We also sell all British tourist publications, mail order service within Germany. Tel: 280492, Boersenstr. 17, D-6 Frankfurt.

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS
Your best buy.
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp center of the diamond world.
Full guarantee.
For free price list write
Joachim Goldenstein diamantexport
Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp Belgium - Tel.: 031/33.26.60
Tlx. 71779 syl b. At the Diamond club.
Heart of the Antwerp Diamond industry.

EXPORT PRICES
for
DIAMONDS & JEWELRY
Direct from our Cutting factory diamonds are guaranteed.
Open Mon. thru Sat. included.
SIDIAM INVESTMENT
Brussels: 1509 Centre Int. Rogier, 15th floor. 02/218 28 83.
Antwerp: 29 Lange Herentalsestr. 031/33 13 62 - 031/31 25 76/77.

EDUCATION

SEA PINES ABROAD
American Preparatory School in the Salzburg Alps.
Co-ed, grades 9-12
Boarding, travel. High academics. Catalog. Write: Sea Pines Abroad, 5324 Faistenau, Salzburg, Austria.

SPANISH COURSES IN MALAGA SPAIN, all grades, small groups; 4 hours daily, courses commencing each month, living with Spanish families or in small apartments. Write: Centro de Estudios de Espanol, Ave. J.S. Elcano, 110, Malaga.
INTENSIVE SPANISH on Costa del Sol. Audio-visual laboratories. Small groups, living-in with Spanish families. Academia Oxford, Comedias 11, Malaga, Spain. Tel.: 21.23.09.

PEN PALS

GIRLS AND GUYS all continents want pen pals. Details free! Hermes Verlag, Box 110660/N, D-1000 Berlin 11, W-Germany.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
N.Y. U.S.A.
When only the very best will do
Beautiful, elegant and charming multilingual escorts available to compliment and enhance you in any social or business situation or occasion.
Major Credit Cards Accepted
212-765-7896 or 765-7754
10 a.m. - 10 p.m. 7 days.

LE SOIREE
NYC's newest elite social escort service
for distinguished ladies & gentlemen
(212) 599-3473
by reservation only
4 p.m. - 1 p.m. 7 days a week.

REGENCY - USA
Top echelon private escort service catering to a top echelon clientele.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel: 212-838-8027
& 212-753-1864.
By reservation only.

CONTACTA INT'L. The no. 1 executive escort service in Europe:
GERMANY: Frankfurt, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Wiesbaden, Mainz.
Now also in MUNICH and HAMBURG
SWITZERLAND: Zurich, Basel, Winterthur, Luzern, Berne and now also in LAUSANNE AND GENEVA.
Central Booking for the above mentioned cities, Germany 0-6103-86122.

CACHET
NY'S MOST EXCLUSIVE SERVICE
A new standard of elegance & distinction.
212-242-0838 or 212-874-1310
5 p.m. to 1 a.m.

PARIS ESCORT LADY
and travel companion
Reliable, refined and attractive.
Call: 579 01 70.

LOTUS
Best exotic Oriental escorts and other nationalities
PARIS: 336 54 89

WENDY ESCORTS
PARIS 281 40 00.

ESCORT INTERNATIONAL PARIS:
Top Class, multilingual guides.
Telephone 574 08 98.

PEARL PARIS ESCORT
Tel: Paris 200 92 70

PARIS: 525 81 01
SAMANTHA ESCORT

• PARIS
EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE. 766 41 94.

• HOTLINE
EVERYWHERE, U.S.A.
212-461-2421
212-4616091/9611945

NEW YORK
V.I.P. ESCORTS!
212-359-6273
MANY YEARS RESPONSIBLE, FRIENDLY SERVICE.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

COSMOS
Oldest & Most Reliable Escort Service
Wide selection of lovely and multilingual escorts.
Open everyday 9-00 a.m. until 2 a.m.
Paris 976 87 65.

BELGRAVIA
LONDON'S MOST EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE.
Ring 736 5877
for that extra special companion.

TUXEDO ESCORT INTERNATIONAL
The best male and female escorts in Paris.
Tel: Paris 222 60 55.

PARIS WELCOME INTERNATIONAL. For an attractive multilingual guide in Paris and throughout France. Please call Paris' Most Exquisitve Service. Tel: 741 49 48.
FRANKFURT: Sabrina exquisite model offers you the most exclusive. Tel: 06102 5715.
SUZY IN AMSTERDAM. Open 7 days, from 2 p.m. to 2 a.m., Hemonylaan 21, Amsterdam, Tel: 715931.
ATHENS ESCORT SERVICE, Refined, Top Class Escorts. Tel: 3603 062.
ESCORT SERVICE IN MADRID. Multi-lingual. Tel. 2453057.
MADRID: Your attractive escort. Call 2742882.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

DUESSELDORF: ENGLISH GIRL awaits you. Call 0211-37 56 91
IN FRANKFURT CALL HELGA. Beautiful and amusing. Tel: 282728
ESCORT SERVICE FOR FRANKFURT Call for a nice time 0611 - 563629
FRANKFURT-Wiesbaden-Mainz top hostess. Call Simone. 06121-842965.
DUESSELDORF: Exclusive Escort Service No. 1, Call 0211-35 69 05
DUESSELDORF ESCORT EXCLUSIVE Call: 0211 492605.
GENEVA attractive & delightful escort Female or male. Call Lola: 28 76 49
PARIS AND TRAVELS • MANUELA refined service all the time 723 79 78
PARIS GUIDE SERVICE. Call. 225 80 26.
MILANO VIP ESCORTS Tel 781320 - 781326. every day, 10 am - 9 pm
FOR YOUR ESCORT IN PARIS Call: 500 73 88
EVE IN GENEVA for a pleasant time French-German. Tel (022) 32 09 03
MANDOLINE IN PARIS: Tel: 774 75 65.
MADRID, YOUR ATTRACTIVE escort. Call: 457 26 98.
ZOE OF LONDON TOWN. Darling girls forever. 01-579 6444.
IN LONDON CALL BEBE. Attractive & friendly. Tel: 727 9082.
EXOTIC ESCORTS - A classic agency. London 794 5218.
IN LONDON WITH DEBBIE. Call 589 0451 before 8 o'clock.
ESCORT SERVICE. By well educated and attractive guides, Amsterdam. Tel 247731, Telex 17178.
LONDON CONTACT for that someone really special. 01-402 4000 OR 01-736 6571.
LONDON: 'LA PARISIENNE ESCORTS' for the best girls in town. Phone us now London 01-637 2152.
ZURICH: For your Escort. Call 850 54 83.
GENEVA - CALL RIKA from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tel: (022) 35 81 88.
IN LONDON CALL TANIA: attractive and entertaining. 01 221-4345.

Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

AMERICAN EXPRESS Cards

BY PHONE: Call your local representative and charge your ad to your American Express Card account. You will be informed of the cost immediately and the ad will appear within 48 hours.
BY MAIL: Send the text of your ad to your IHT representative and you will be advised of the cost in your local currency by return mail. Prepayment is required but you may charge your American Express Card account by completing the coupon below and sending it with your text.
For your guidance, the basic rate is $7.20 per line per day plus local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs or spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space: 2 lines.
Your IHT representative will also be pleased to enter or renew your subscription.

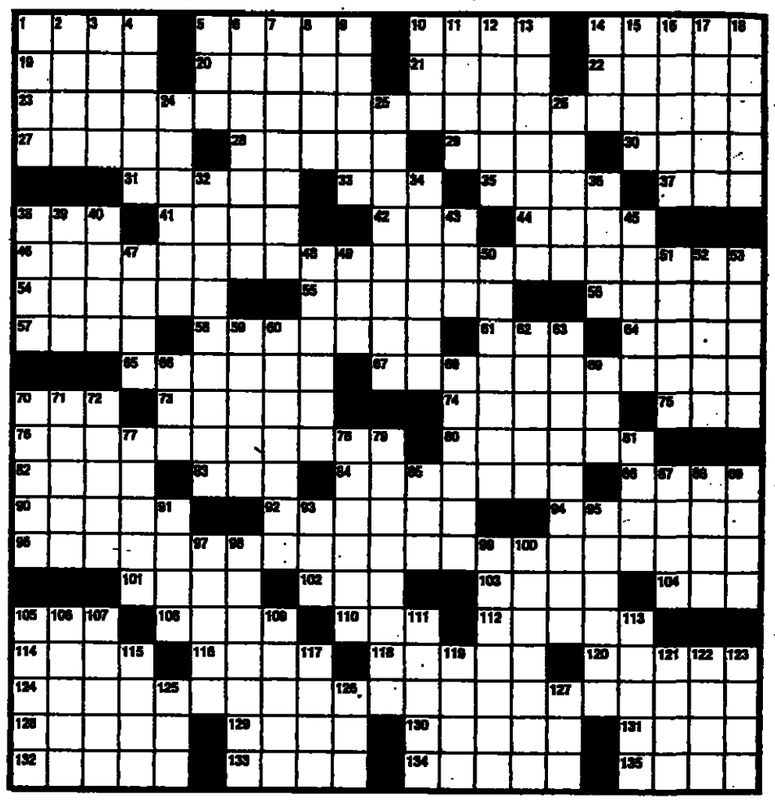
AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse-8, Rm 215, Vienna 1 (Tel 63-64-06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finnerty, Rue du Page, 45, B. 1050 Brussels (Tel.: 538.25.53.)
BRITISH ISLES: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising only contact Miss Ruth Lawrence, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London W.C.2 (Tel 2426593. Telex 262 009)
GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact Miss I. Oettinger, I.H.T. Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43 Frankfurt Main (Tel 283678 Telex 416721, IHTD)
GREECE: Mr. J.C. Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 3618397 - 3602421 Telex 214227 EXSE GR)
IRAN: A.R.M. Mahmudi 12 Bostam Street, Koorosh Kabir Ave Tehran 15. Iran. Tel 232908
ITALY: Mr Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome (Tel - 679-34-37 Telex 610 161)
JAPAN: Mr. Tadashi Mori, Media Sales Japan Inc., Daiichi Mori Building 1-12, 1-chome, Nishi Shimbashi Minato-ku Tokyo Telex 25666 Tel 504 1925
LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAMAM) P.O. Box 688, Beirut Hamra. Tel 340044 Sursock. Tel 335252
MOROCCO: Mr. R. A. Stagel, 2 Rue Mardoch, Casablanca (Tel 27 36 83 or 72 00 90)
NETHERLANDS: Arnold Teesing, Alkum Grim Prof. Tulpstraat 17 1018 GZ Amsterdam. Tel 020 26 36 15 Telex 13133
PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon (Tel 672793 & 662544)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. Robin A. Hammond, International Media Representatives PO Box 4145, Johannesburg 2000. Tel 23 0717 Telex 8 4013
SOUTH EAST ASIA: C. Cheney & Associates Ltd., 3F Ho Lee Commercial Building, 38-44 D'Aguilar Street Central, Hong Kong. Telephone 5 230077 Telex 75355 Free HX
SPAIN: Alfredo Umlauff Sarmento, Pedro Teixeira 8, Iberia Mart 1, Office 319, Madrid 20 Spain Tel 455 33 06. Tlx. 23357 MART E, 23354 MART E
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marshall Walter and Guy Van Thuyne, 'Les Vignes', 15 Chemin Davel, 1009 Pully/Lausanne. Tel. (021) 29.58.94.
U.S.A.: Mr John Quigley International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022 (Tel (212 752 3890)
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 181 Ave Charles de Gaulle 92200 Neuilly S Seine Tel 747 12-65 Telex 612832

NAME: ______________________
ADDRESS: ______________________
COUNTRY: ______________________
Please charge my ad to my American Express Card account number:
[ ][ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
VALIDITY SIGNATURE:
from: ______________
to: ______________

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Inquire Practice By Maura B. Jacobson



ACROSS

1 Nasty remark
5 Senegal's capital
10 Cooperstown's Speaker
14 Chaliapin, e.g.
19 Sigmoid molding
20 Alamogordo's county
21 "To Sir, —— Love"
22 Sadat
23 Query in a 1915 song
27 Conductor Caldwell
28 Del of baseball fame
29 Roof overhang
30 Pierce of "M*A*S*H"
31 French composer Erik
33 Finial
35 Bristle
37 Writer Deighton
38 Theologian's deg.
41 Disarrangement
42 Light-switch positions
44 Dancer Bambi
46 Biblical query
54 Thoroughgoing
55 M. Lupin
56 Once more
57 Lymph knot
58 Instiller of confidence
61 Gamp or Grundy
64 Part of Q.E.D.
65 Bit parts
67 "Fiddler" query
70 Behave

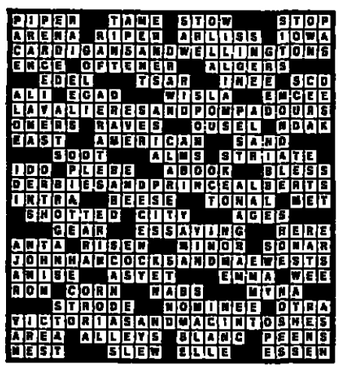
ACROSS

73 Choreographer Cunningham
74 "And be it moon, —— ...": Shak.
75 Dame's opposite
76 Costello's query
80 Customs
82 "—— Misbehavin' "
83 Lao-——
84 Maria ——, former queen
86 Sounds of discovery
90 Tonto's horse
92 Chair of state
94 Ancient galley
96 Nursery-rhyme query
101 Economize
102 Imaret, e.g.
103 Gives a leg up
104 Go-aheads
105 Prosecutors, for short
108 Body-shop problem
110 Actress Scala
112 Thomas and Condé
114 Film canine
116 Elegiac forms
118 Legislate
120 Astonish
124 Capulet query
128 Heller offering
129 Become ragged
130 Bits of gossip
131 "Roberta" composer
132 London broil
133 Kismet
134 Damned
135 Cain's nephew

DOWN

1 Salaams
2 Moslem bigwig
3 Van's antonym
4 Radioactive rays
5 Part of a colon
6 Nonbeliever
7 Most sharp
8 —— for one's money
9 Miss O'Grady
10 Proverbial company
11 Abundant
12 "—— the best of times"
13 Diggers' needs
14 Cell feature
15 Novelist Seton
16 Slops
17 Ex-jockey of note
18 Kind of grinder
24 Medicine man
25 Advocated, as an idea
26 Neural networks
32 Will word
34 Below: Prefix
36 Singer Paul
38 Water bird
39 "Comin' —— the Rye"
40 Polar explorer
43 Dombey's kin
45 Beersheba's locale
47 Hic, ——, hoc
48 Gayelord
49 Hockey great
50 Contrition
51 Nostrils
52 Home of the Dolphins
53 Stage direction
59 Boondoggles
60 —— of Friends
62 Large Asiatic deer
63 Lazy ones
66 Opposite of "odi"
68 "—— Sweetheart"
69 Homophone for won
70 Floating
71 Prinze role, once
72 "Up——," Al Smith's autobiography
77 Lonigan or Terkel
78 Laced, as a racket
79 More prickly
81 Puppeteer Tony
85 Brit.
87 Protagonist, usually
88 Berserk
89 Wields a needle
91 Frog's relative
93 —— polloi
95 Adorn, in a way
97 "The —— St. Agnes"
98 Bon-voyage party
99 Stock farmer
100 Certain algae
105 Begins to appear
106 "—— in the Dark"
107 McQueen or Martin
109 Land, in Roma
111 Caper
113 Combustion's companion
115 Length times width, often
117 Ticket assignment
119 Aleutian island
121 So be it
122 Zilch
123 Ages and ages
125 Lodge member
126 Pro vote
127 ——-Kamenogorsk, U.S.S.R. city

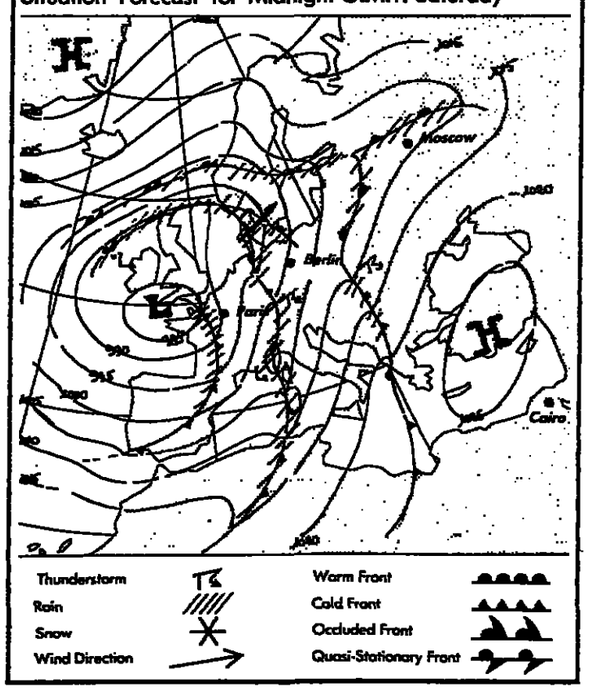
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Misty	MADRID	13	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Fair	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Rain	MILAN	15	59	Rain
ATHENS	22	72	Fair	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63	Fair
BELGRADE	23	73	Fair	MUNICH	19	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Misty	NEW YORK	13	55	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Overcast	NICE	29	68	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	18	64	Misty	OSLO	12	54	Overcast
BUDAPEST	19	66	Fair	PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Overcst	PRAGUE	15	59	Misty
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Misty	ROME	20	68	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Overcast	SOFIA	18	64	Misty
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Overcast
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	19	66	Misty	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	19	66	Overcast	TOKYO	20	68	Overcast
GENEVA	14	57	Misty	TUNIS	28	82	Overcast
HELSINKI	13	55	Misty	VIENNA	20	68	Fair
HOUSTON	27	81	Fair	WARSAW	21	70	Fair
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Showers				
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT;all			
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Fair				

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



BOOKS

PIERRE-JOSEPH PROUDHON

His Revolutionary Life, Mind and Works

By Edward Hyams. Taplinger. 304 pp. $17.50.

Reviewed by John Leonard

"WHAT is property?" asked Pierre-Joseph Proudhon in 1840. And he replied: "Property is theft." He was 31 years old, of peasant stock, the son of a barrelmaker, an autodidact who taught himself Greek and Latin and Hebrew, a socialist on his way to becoming an anarchist, a pacifist who specialized in vitriol, an intermittent anti-Semite, a full-time male-chauvinist pig — and he was telling the French bourgeoisie, the Roman Catholic clergy, the left-over monarchists and the Napoleonic epigones exactly what they didn't want to hear. As a consequence, he spent several years in jail, several in exile and his whole life in debt, while his books were usually banned and his newspapers always suppressed.

Karl Marx didn't want to hear what Proudhon had to say, either. Marx, like Freud, was hard on the competition. He would have nice things to say about Proudhon after Proudhon was safely dead, but such nostalgia didn't prevent him from kicking Mikhail Bakunin, Proudhon's principal disciple, out of the First International in 1872. Marx won the bragging rights to 19th-century socialism — Proudhon appears only fleetingly in Edmund Wilson's "To the Finland Station" — and the rest of us got the Soviet Union.

Changing the Proprietor

Something like the Soviet Union was precisely what worried Proudhon when he thought about Marx. The state — for whose withering away in Russia we have now been waiting 62 years — was, according to Proudhon, just another thief and collectivisation just another form of exploitation. Government itself was the enemy of freedom, justice and equality. To take property away from private capitalists and give it to the government is to do nothing for the producers of that property — the workers — except to change their "proprietor," the "parasite" who lives on rents, dividends, premiums, tithes, the interest on loans and other "unearned increments." A proprietor makes money on the circulation of money: that is, the moving around of pieces of paper that symbolize the man-hours worked by the producers and not worked by the proprietors.

This, according to Proudhon, is unfair and unjust. He was breathtakingly simple on the subject: one man-hour of work is as good as any other man-hour of work, whether you are a banker or a blacksmith. The rest is usury. As property, the earth belongs to all of us. There is — there *has* to be — an equilibrium in the economy as there is in nature. He proposed reciprocal contracts between and among individuals and small groups; loose "federations" between and among "mutualist workers' cooperatives," voluntary associations, service for service, based on "respect, spontaneously experienced and reciprocally guaranteed," a "concert of liberties."

Thus, while Marx advocated violent revolution and a dictatorship of the proletariat, Proudhon in the absurd and tragic confusions of 1848 took time off from his writing to start a People's Bank, lending money at an interest rate — really, a carrying charge — of less than one-half of one percent. Whereas Marx would send "industrial armies" into the countryside to work the collectivized farms, Proudhon would sell the land to working farmers only, for a price based solely on the land's return from farming, abolishing the landlord and land speculation.

"Laws!" He wrote: "We know what they are and just what they are worth: for the rich and mighty, gossamer; chains which no steel can cut for the poor and weak; and, for governments, fishing nets."

What a dreamer he was in his garret. And, for that matter, in his cell in the Conciergerie, where Marie Antoinette had languished before him. He anticipated Keynes, advised Herzen and impressed Leo Tolstoy, while trying to explain to France that if it moved its produce by canals and other waterways, instead of by railroad, it could cut the cost of bread in half. He so disdained violence that he was opposed to labor strikes, which makes it difficult to be a revolutionary. His brief stint as a member of parliament during the Second Republic was a disaster as well as a compromise of his principles. He was as muddled in his theories on art as he was in his theories on women, but he actually believed in virtue and conscience and individual human dignity.

Beating on State Capitalism

We have needed a new biography in English since George Woodcock's was published in 1956. Edward Hyams, the author of several novels and of books on socialism, terrorism and The New Statesman, died before finishing this one. He didn't have time to connect Proudhon to the Paris Commune, to the various Internationals, to Spain and to the splendid line of anarchist thinkers from Godwin to Kropotkin to, if I may say so, Paul Goodman, but not including Daniel Cohn-Bendit. Hyams is nevertheless thorough, sympathetic, opinionated and exceedingly spritely. If he does use Proudhon as a sort of stick to beat on the state capitalism of the Soviet Union, he has cause.

It would have been nicer to live in the world of which Proudhon dreamed than in the world for which Marx was an accomplice. Both, had they lived, would have been amazed at the continuing and expanding popularity of alienation, and the new usury of the proprietors of emotions.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Swedish Panel Proposes to Allow Children to Divorce From Parents

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (UPI) — A Swedish government committee today proposed a law that would give children the right to divorce from their parents.

But Tor Sverne, the chairman of the committee investigating children's rights, said that the divorce law would only be applicable in certain cases.

"It is not our intention that a 6-year-old who has a row with his parents should be able to just go out and divorce from them," he said. "But a 3-year-old child in a foster home could divorce from his natural parents if they no longer showed any interest in him.

"Similarly, a 16-year-old who went to live with her boyfriend would have the opportunity to divorce from her parents if they objected to the relationship."

The final decision on divorce would rest with a court and minor children would remain in the court's custody.

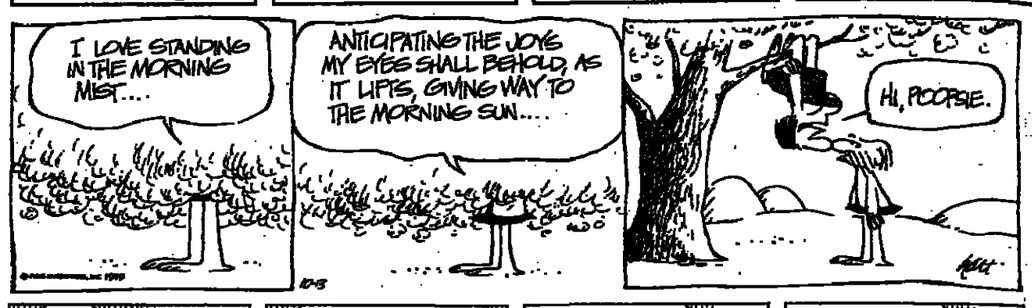
"A child could divorce from his or her parents only if they had shown themselves to be unsuitable, only if they no longer function properly as parents," Mr. Sverne said.

Earlier this year, Sweden made it illegal for parents to spank their children. "We don't think we can solve all the problems connected with children but we can certainly lessen them," Mr. Sverne said.

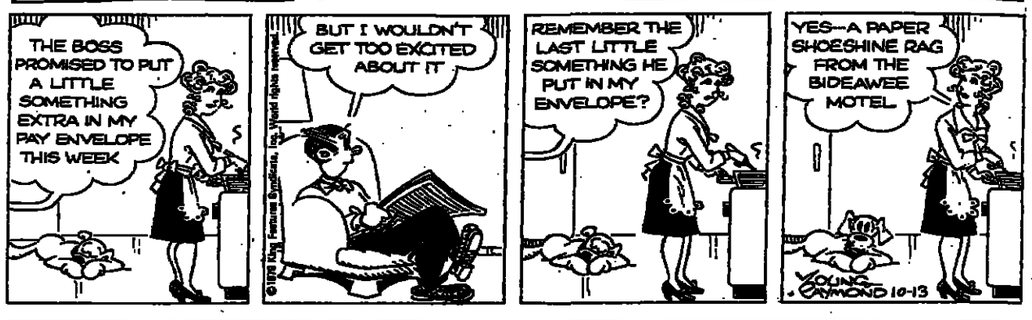
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



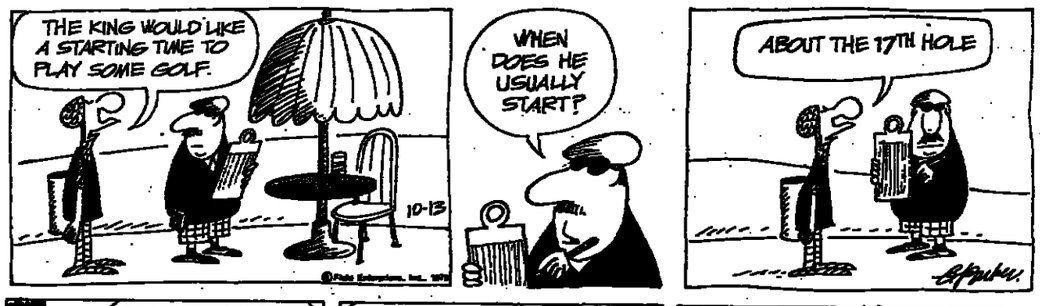
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



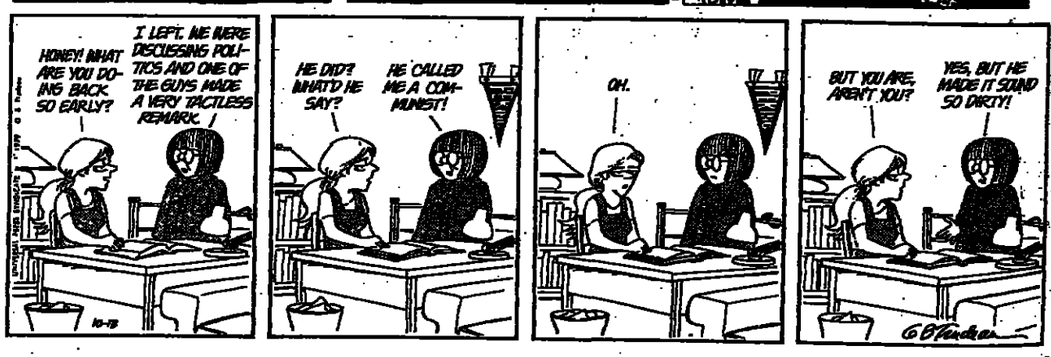
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

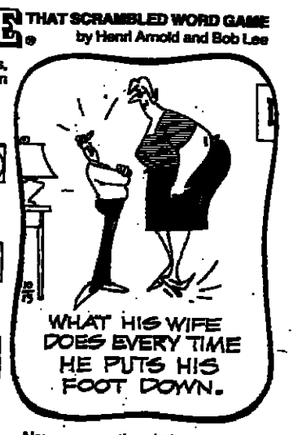
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SERCS

YORIN

NIPURT

TEPROY



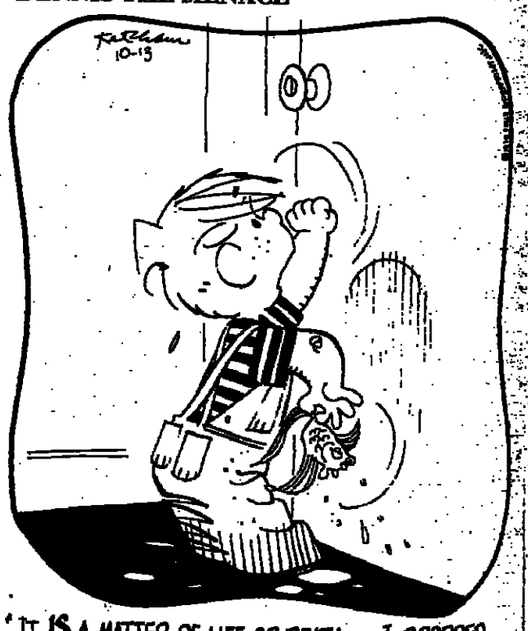
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PROBE ROACH JOSTLE UPROAR
Answer: What you need in order to learn to play golf—A "COURSE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"



On Run in 9th

Pirates Even World Series

By Thomas Boswell

ALTIMORE, Oct. 12 (WP) — Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the imore Orioles with a ninth in- g run last night, 3-2, to even the World Series at one game ce.

he hero for Pittsburgh was nny Sanguillen, 35, who batted 74 times this season. His two- single off Don Stanhouse, the r, scored Ed Ott from second with the tie-breaking run.

In a rainy, muddy, generally erable night, both teams had a dy flow of blunders. Ott hed base when his two-hopper second baseman Billy Smith in chest and bounced into right for a hit.

tt took second as Phil Garner ked on four pitches, then headed home when Sanguillen hit a 1-2 king ball into right.

en Singleton charged the ball and unleashed his peg to the plate just as Ott's foot hit third base. The crowd of 53,739 will always wonder what would have happened had Eddie Murray not cut off that throw 60 feet from home.

Murray, who had driven in both Oriole runs with a long homer and a double, spun and threw to catcher Rick Dempsey, whose attempt to block the plate came just too late.

Change of Venue

Singleton's throw off the wet turf appeared headed 10 feet or more up the third base line. But it might have reached Dempsey, no matter how far he had to wander, before Ott got there.

Kent Tukulve mowed down the Orioles in the ninth to save the victory for Don Robinson, a 22-year-old reliever.

The Series moves to Pittsburgh tonight for game three. Scott MacGregor (13-6), who pitched a masterful complete game for the Orioles in the final game of the championship series against California, will face John Candelaria (14-9).

Willie Stargell, John Milner and Bill Madlock opened the second with consecutive singles — all crisp — which produced one run and left men at the corners.

Ott drove in the second run with a 370-foot sacrifice fly to the warning track in left. Dempsey then threw out Madlock, who tried to steal second.

Murray started the Baltimore second by sending a 1-1 hanging curveball 450 feet down the right field line. It landed 40 rows up in the bleachers, fair by 10 yards.

In the Oriole third, Dave Parker muffed Mark Belanger's simple pop fly for a two-base error. But Singleton grounded out and Murray walked, before DeCinces ended the inning with a grounder.

In the sixth, Baltimore tied the game, 2-2. Singleton, after falling behind, 1-2, sliced a single to left. Murray hit a drive up the alley to left-center for an RBI and moved to third on DeCinces' ground out.

John Lowenstein, behind on the count 0-2, hit a solid liner to right but directly at Parker, who unleashed a perfect throw to the plate. Murray, sent on by coach Cal Ripken, was out by 10 feet.

With one out in the seventh, Doug DeCinces made his third error of the Series. After stopping a grounder by Madlock, he heaved it into the Pirates' dougout for a scratch hit and an error.

After fanning Ott, Palmer gave up an intentional walk (after a conferences with Weaver), so that Pittsburgh was virtually forced to pinch hit for Bert Blyleven, their pitcher. Mike Easler drew a 3-1 pinch walk. A misty rain was falling steadily now, but Palmer bore down and struck out Omar Moreno on three pitches. Moreno has stranded nine runners in two nights, six in scoring position.



Ed Ott of the Pirates slides past the Orioles' catcher, Rick Dempsey, to score the winning run on Manny Sanguillen's pinch single in the top of the ninth inning. The Pirates won the game, 3-2.

United Press International

Sanguillen Remembers ...

Pirates Feel Links to Clemente

By Joseph Durso

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12 (NYT) — After tying the World Series at one game apiece, the Pittsburgh Pirates flew home last night with a dramatic reminder of their links to the late Roberto Clemente, who dominated their 1971 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

"I have him in my heart," said Manny Sanguillen, the 35-year-old catcher, a few minutes after he had helped beat the Orioles, 3-2, with a two-out, pinch-hit single in the ninth inning. "Anything we do, we're going to do for him.

"The young players don't know him. So I talk him up for the young players who never knew him. And tonight, what happened tonight, I give it to the great No. 21, Roberto Clemente."

Changing Times

Sanguillen, who was born in Panama, played four seasons with Clemente, the superstar from Puerto Rico who lost his life six years ago in a plane crash while delivering relief supplies to earthquake victims in Nicaragua. Their finest hours together on the field came in the 1971 World Series, when Clemente got 12 hits and Sanguillen got 11 against the Orioles in seven close games.

But in the years since then, Sanguillen saw the Pirates move into a new era of free agents, circular stadiums, night-time World Series and million-dollar players. And almost four years after Clemente's death, his own career of eight summers in Pittsburgh seemed to be ended when he was traded to the Oakland A's.

Not only that, but he was traded for a manager: Chuck Tanner, the man who sent Sanguillen to bat last night with Ed Ott on second base, Phil Garner on first base and the score tied at 2-2 in the top of the ninth. Sanguillen, a bad-ball hitter who four times has batted more than .300 in a season, stood in the rain and punched the game-winning single into right field.

It was only his 18th hit in 1979, a year that appeared to be winding down his career. He went to bat only 74 times, frequently as a pinch-hitter, and finished with a .230 average and no particular reason to suppose that he would do anything heroic in the World Series. In fact, he didn't even get into the playoff against the Cincinnati Reds last week, and he grounded out to shortstop when Tanner called on him to pinch-hit in the opening game of the Series Wednesday night.

"They throw me strikes because I'm a bad-ball hitter," Sanguillen said, his face opening into a wide smile. "My wife laughed at me last night [Wednesday] and said: 'You're never going to get another chance.'

"But you always have to be prepared. You never know what Manager Chuck will do. So when he sent me up to hit in the ninth inning, I felt I had to make contact with the ball, not try to pull it, just hit it through the middle. But all the time, I am thinking that in 1971, Clemente told me he would hit .400 in the Series. And he did."

Not the First Time

"I was managing the Oakland A's in 1976 when they traded me to Pittsburgh for Manny and $100,000," Tanner remembered. "I had just been there one year and had two more years to go on my contract. But Charlie Finley said the Pirates had made one offer and then another and, if they put them together, he'd accept.

"Anyway, they made the deal and I became manager of the Pirates. It wasn't the first time it happened. The New York Mets once traded a young pitcher, Bill Denehy, to the Washington Senators to get Gil Hodges as a manager.

"Was I upset, being traded for a player? Certainly not. I was honored. I thought it was a great trade. But a year later, when I'm managing Pittsburgh now, we got Manny back from Oakland in a trade for three other guys."

In tying the World Series, the Pirates were forced to endure more wet weather late in the game. Kent Tekulve, the relief pitcher, working for the 97th time this season, got three fast outs in the bottom of the ninth to preserve the victory and then said:

"I felt like I was out there on skis, it was so wet."

Two earlier plays in the tingling game helped the Pirates survive. In the sixth inning, the Orioles evened the score at 2-2 and then tried to go in front by sending Eddie Murray home on John Lowenstein's line-out to right. But Dave Parker gunned Murray down with a strong throw to the plate.

"From the Orioles' point of view," Parker said, "it's a play you gamble on. The ball could skip right or left. Why not gamble on it?"

"When you gamble and shoot craps," observed Earl Weaver, manager of the Orioles, "you sometimes lose."

Then in the eighth inning, the Orioles put two men on base with nobody out. The Pirates expected a bunt by John Lowenstein, who instead hit a grounder to Tim Foli between shortstop and third base. Foli started a strange double play, going to second base for one out, then back to third for a rundown for the other out.

"We had a bunt defense, a bunt play," Tanner said. "Foli runs over to cover third base. He was on his way, and Lowenstein happened to hit the ball right where he was going."

The NFL Weekend

Leaders Set for Showdown

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT) — The two most important pro football games of the weekend involve four first-place teams.

The Denver Broncos play the Chiefs at Kansas City. Both have 4-2 records and make up two parts of a three-way tie for first in their division, the Western of the American Conference. San Diego, which plays Seattle, is the third.

Then comes Los Angeles at Dallas, the only Sunday night game of the season. The Cowboys and the Rams each are in first place of a National Conference division.

Although he fell off a horse on Wednesday and scratched his knees, Tony Dorsett will be in action for the Cowboys. He is having a big season, averaging 5.2 yards a carry, but the Cowboys have not been able to field a healthy fullback to complement him. That has been their only offensive complaint, after five victories in six starts.

But the coach, Tom Landry, does not consider his defense to be of Super Bowl caliber. Thus the acquisition of John Dutton on Tuesday for first and second-round draft choices in 1980, an extremely rare trade for the Cowboys. Dutton, an all-pro right end three seasons ago at Baltimore, will not be activated for at least two weeks.

The Rams beat the Cowboys, 27-14, a year ago and then lost, 27-0, in the conference championship game. The Los Angeles offense has been spotty, and last Sunday's 35 points were scored largely through interceptions of five of Archie Manning's passes. That was the team's fourth victory in six games. The offensive line remains unsettled because of injuries, and that means Pat Haden will have to pass against the Cowboys. The Cowboys will love that. They are favored by 5 points.

Meanwhile, the Broncos and the Chiefs exemplify how to reach first place with almost no offense. The requirements are a stout defense, good kicking and the avoidance of mistakes. An added ingredient is patience while waiting for the other team to make a mistake and then capitalizing with at least a field goal.

That is how both sides expect Sunday's game to be played. The key performers could be two field-goal kickers, the Broncos' Jim Turner, 38 years old, and Kansas City's Jan Stenerud, 35. Turner has made good on five of eight attempts this season, and Stenerud is 3 for 6. The Chiefs, who have won three in a row for the first time since 1971, are favored by 2 points, mostly because they are the home team.

Previews of the other games follow, with won-lost records in parentheses.

SUNDAY

American Conference

Pittsburgh (5-1) at Cincinnati (0-6) — The American Conference's best against the worst. Don't remind the Bengals that they lost their first eight games a year ago. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 7½.

Buffalo (3-3) at Miami (4-2) — The Bills, who have lost 19 in a row to the Dolphins, stand a good chance to win Sunday. The Miami quarterback who is the healthier at game time, Bob Griese or Don Strock, will start. Griese, enduring a pulled hamstring muscle, no longer is able to duck the pass rusher. Betting line: Miami by 7.

Houston (4-2) at Baltimore (1-5) — In their last two games, the Oilers have played superbly and poorly. They had only 44 offensive plays against St. Louis and gave up 447 yards on defense. It is trite but true that the Colts are better than their record. If they could only get Joe Washington loose, they would win more often. Betting line: Houston by 4.

Seattle (2-4) at San Diego (4-2) — Dave Sims of the Seahawks, the National Football League's touchdown leader last season, is out for the season because of a neck injury and may never play again. Dan Doornink, the former Giant, is the replacement. The team's defense has not improved, and the coach, Jack Patera, is in short temper. The Chargers have all the qualities of a playoff team. Betting line: San Diego by 7.

National Conference

San Francisco (0-6) at Giants (1-5) — Because the 49ers have three neophytes in their defensive backfield, this game could be a good primer for Phil Simms, the Giants' precocious passer. But the home team had best not be overconfident, because the 49ers can score. Betting line: Giants by 5 points.

Detroit (1-5) vs. Green Bay (2-4) at Milwaukee — These teams are going nowhere. The Packers have lost another fullback, Barty Smith, to knee surgery. An unknown, Walter Landers, is the replacement. The Lions' rookie quarterback, Jeff Komlo, was replaced by Scott Hunter against the Patriots but will start again. Betting line: Green Bay by 3½.

New Orleans (2-4) at Tampa Bay (5-1) — The Buccaneers played their poorest game against the Giants, and the Saints were dreadful in losing to the Rams. The Saints' Manning says he will never have another performance as poor as his last one. Betting line: Tampa Bay by 6½.

Philadelphia (5-1) at St. Louis (2-4) — The Eagles are going for their fifth victory in a row. Wilbert Montgomery ranks fourth in the league in yards gained rushing, with 579. Just ahead, with 590, is the Cardinals' Ottis Anderson. The difference between these teams is mistakes. The Cards make them; the Eagles do not. Betting line: St.Louis by 2½.

Interconference

Atlanta (3-3) at Oakland (3-3) — The Raider defense has made a remarkable recovery, allowing no touchdowns in the last two games. New linemen such as Dave Pear, Reggie Kinlaw and Willie Jones have helped. The Falcons will be without their promising rookie running back, William Andrews. The Falcon defense made eight sacks in the last game, against Green Bay. Betting line: Oakland by 5.

New England (4-2) at Chicago (3-3) — Although he was relieved by Tom Owen for the first time last weekend, Steve Grogan will start again as the Patriots' quarterback. The Bears have declared Roland Harper, their wounded fullback, out for the season. The quarterback, Vince Evans, will be sidelined for a month, so Bob Avellini returns as the starter. He was inadequate earlier. Betting line: New England by 3½.

Washington (4-2) at Cleveland (4-2) — With two good quarterbacks in action against mediocre defenses, an aerial circus is expected. The Redskins' Joe Theismann may be without two receivers, Jean Fugett and Danny Buggs. The Browns' Brian Sipe leads the league in passing yards, 1,575, and scoring passes, 13. Betting line: Cleveland by 3.

MONDAY NIGHT

Interconference

Minnesota (3-3) at Jets (2-4) — The Vikings will put on display this season's most spectacular wide receiver, Ahmad Rashad, and a quarterback, Tommy Kramer, who can get the ball to him. The Jets seem destined to wander through the rest of the season seeking identity and maturity. Betting line: Jets by 6.

Box Score Game 2

...tsburgh	ab r h bi	Baltimore	ab r h bi
...no cf	5 0 1 0	Bumbry cf	5 0 0 0
...ss	4 0 1 0	Belanger ss	3 0 0 0
...er rf	4 0 1 0	Crowley ph	0 0 0 0
...ell 1b	4 1 1 0	TMartinez p	0 0 0 0
...er lf	3 1 1 0	Stanhouse p	0 0 0 0
...binsn ph	1 0 1 0	Singleton rf	4 1 1 0
...onder lf	0 0 0 0	Murray 1b	3 1 3 2
...ock 3b	4 0 2 1	DeCinces 3b	4 0 0 0
	3 1 1 1	Lowenstein lf	3 0 1 0
...er 2b	2 0 1 0	Smith 2b	4 0 0 0
...iven p	2 0 0 0	Dempsey c	3 0 1 0
...er ph	0 0 0 0	Palmer p	2 0 0 0
...binson p	0 0 0 0	Kelly ph	0 0 0 0
...uilln ph	1 0 1 1	Garcia ss	1 0 0 0
...ive p	0 0 0 0		
...ls	33 3 11 3	Totals	32 2 6 2

...burgh (NL) 020 000 001—3
...imore (AL) 010 001 000—2

—Parker, DeCinces, Foli. DP— Pittsburgh 3, ...imore 2. LOB— Pittsburgh 7, Baltimore 8. ...Murray. HR—Murray (1). SF—Ott.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
...burgh						
...even	6	5	2	2	2	0
...obinson (W)	2	1	0	0	2	2
...lve (S)	1	0	0	0	0	2
...imore						
...er	7	8	2	2	2	3
...artinez	1	1	0	0	0	1
...house (L)	1	2	1	1	1	0

...artinez pitched to 1 batter in 9th. ...—Palmer. T—3:13. A—53,739.

World Series Schedule

Baltimore vs. Pittsburgh
Best-of-Seven
(All Times EDT)

...9 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, (ppd., rain)
10 — Baltimore 5, Pittsburgh 4
11 — Pittsburgh 3, Baltimore 2
12 — Baltimore at Pittsburgh, 8:30 p.m.
13 — Baltimore at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
14 — Baltimore at Pittsburgh, 4:30 p.m.
...t. 16 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
...t. 17 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
...necessary

...imes are provided for readers who plan to ...n to the games on short-wave or medium- ...e radio, where possible. Eastern Daylight ...e is now five hours behind the time in most ...tern European countries.

...oastal Sent to Stud

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP) — ...astal, the surprise winner of the ...mont Stakes this year, has been ...ndicated for $5.4 million and re- ...d to stud. In 14 career starts, the ...ear-old won eight times, finished ...ond once and third three times.

The Indian Summer Game

By Red Smith

NEW YORK (NYT) — Eight years ago, Bowie Kuhn, prodded by Carl Lindemann of the National Broadcasting Co., dipped a timid toe into prime time. On Oct. 13, 1971 — a date that lives in infamy — the Pittsburgh Pirates beat the Baltimore Orioles, 4-3, in the fourth game of the World Series and squared the tournament at two victories each. On that date, these words were written:

"It was the first night game ever played in a World Series and the first ever telecast at prime time. Nielsen ratings aren't available yet but the chances are one of the biggest audiences of shaving cream customers that ever heard a sales pitch was looking on . . . Pittsburgh's weather authorities befriended the baseball brass. Forced to sit out in the night at this season in the these latitudes, the cash customers could have suffered greatly for the hucksters' benefit, but the evening turned balmy as June.

"It won't always be thus. In their fawning eagerness to keep the network sponsors happy, baseball's rulers will schedule three night games in next year's World Series. Those games could be played as far north as Minnesota."

The weather was mild, the entertainment was of the highest quality and the grandstand seats were all sold that evening. To Bowie Kuhn and the Space Cadets who help him think, this was proof that October nights would always be ideal for the Indian Summer Game and its devoted followers. For himself, Bowie could get the best thermal underwear money could buy, and write it off as a business expense.

The weather that made a travesty of this year's opener was not the fault of the baseball commissioner or of Roone Arledge of ABC-TV, Bowie's designated thinker this time around. The fact that the game was played under unplayable conditions was their fault.

Why Not a Day Game?

Bareheaded and coatless, the commissioner sat in his insulated skivvies impersonating a worm in a cocoon. How would he know, shivering spectators wondered, that the night wasn't fit for baseball? He doesn't know what happened to August.

The World Series could have opened Tuesday afternoon. The sky had clouded, the temperature was dropping, and occasional showers foretold a rain-drenched evening, but if they had started at 1 p.m. or 1:30 they could have got a game in under something approaching championship playing conditions. They didn't play in the afternoon because Kuhn has abdicated his authority in this area and to Arledge the Series is prime time entertainment.

That is, it is prime time entertainment except when Arledge gives priority to something else. If there is a game next Monday, for example, it will be played in the afternoon because on ABC-TV, Monday night belongs to football.

Playing was out of the question Tuesday night, it was flat-out impossible in the snowfall of Wednesday, and it was foolhardy in the raw, wet cold of Wednesday night. Before the first inning was out, spectators saw just how foolhardy.

Bruce Kison, winning pitcher in that first World Series night game eight years ago, couldn't control the ball with his stiffened fingers, couldn't get loose in shoulders and arm, couldn't get batters out. After Al Bumbry's leadoff single, Kison filled the bases with two walks punctuated by an infield out.

John Lowenstein then grounded to Phil Garner at second base for an easy double play, but Garner's hands were numb. He couldn't feel the ball with his left hand when it hit his glove, couldn't feel it with his right when he plucked it out for a throw. When he tried to throw, it just squirted into the short-left swamp.

Kison should have got out of the inning unscarred. Due to unplayable conditions, five runs scored and he was out of the game. Two runners came home on Garner's error. Another scored when the ball got away from Kison for a wild pitch. Another pitch hung up fat and pretty for Doug DeCinces, who hit it out of sight for the fourth and fifth runs.

The Orioles got three singles and no runs the rest of the way and won, 5-4. So they got the first game in, but it wasn't baseball.

The World Series is baseball's premier showcase. At top prices, it presents the best teams in the world in competition for the championship of the sport. When Bowie Kuhn permits play to be defaced as it was Wednesday night, he shows how little he cares about the beautiful game he administers.

Once baseball was proud of its position as the national game. Under Bowie it has become Gillette's game, Rolaids' game and the hucksters' game.

Never Mind the Customers

Nielsen ratings are everything and the cash customers who support the game from April through September are beneath contempt. For years now, baseball has been engaged in an educational campaign calculated to teach fans that they are chumps to pay $12 or $17 to suffer in the October night when they can see the game better in the firelit comfort of home and save the ticket money for gin and blondes.

Baseball hasn't put the lesson across yet because the World Series is a happening and many deem it important to be there, at whatever cost. It will take time, but eventually the fans will learn. The Baltimore crowds who stood huddled on the curbs waiting for buses after Tuesday's game was rained out and the crowds who shivered there after Wednesday's game — they looked like students who might just be beginning to get the point.

These are the people whose comfort and convenience should be Bowie Kuhn's chief concern. They are the ones whose love of the game supports baseball through the season and pays Bowie's salary. The 54,000 in the park should get priority, not the 70 million watching the tube.

Roone Arledge's interests are exactly the reverse. His job is to bring a show to the 70 million and make sure the sponsors get in their pitch. If the ball park was empty, that would mean 54,000 more watching the commercials. To be sure, when the ball parks are empty, television will drop baseball as callously as it dropped boxing after television killed the box office.

Judge Reduces Damage Award To Tomjanovich

HOUSTON, Oct. 12 (UPI) — A judge has reduced by $125,000 the $3.25 million award received by Rudy Tomjanovich, of the Houston Rockets, from the Los Angeles Lakers in a damage suit that stemmed from an altercation during a game with the Lakers.

Judge John Singleton of U.S. District Court reduced from $200,000 to $75,000 the portion of the jury award given for anticipated future medical costs. Tomjanovich's lawyer, Nick Nichols, agreed to the change.

"We're very satisfied with the total outcome of the case," Nichols said.

Tomjanovich sued the Los Angeles club for injuries suffered when Kermit Washington, then of the Lakers, punched Tomjanovich during a game Dec. 9, 1977. The blow collapsed Tomjanovich's face, cracked his skull and ended his season.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

HOUSTON ASTROS—Signed J.R. Richard, pitcher, to a contract extending through 1983.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA HAWKS—Waived Rick Wilson, guard, Sam Pellom, and T.J. Robinson, forwards.

CHICAGO BULLS—Waived Larry Butler, guard.

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Placed Clarence "Foots" Walker, guard, on the injured list.

DENVER NUGGETS—Waived Rod Griffin, forward.

DETROIT PISTONS—Placed Earl Evans, guard, on the injured list.

GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS—Released Lynbert Johnson, forward. Placed Phil Smith, guard, on the injured list.

HOUSTON ROCKETS—Traded Mike Newlin, guard, to the New Jersey Nets for a 1980 second round draft pick and cash. Waived Slick Watts, guard. Placed Alan Leavell, guard, Paul Mokeski, center, and Jacky Dorsey, forward, on the injured reserve list.

KANSAS CITY KINGS—Waived Lucius Allen, guard; Darnell Hillman, forward-center, and Bob Nash, forward.

LOS ANGELES LAKERS—Placed Ollie Mack, guard, on the injured list.

NEW JERSEY NETS—Released Phil Jackson, forward, and Louie Dampier, guard. Placed Bob Elliott, forward, on the injured reserve list. Named Jackson an assistant coach.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Placed Marvin Webster, center, and Earl Monroe, guard, on injured list. Placed Tom Barker, center, and Ron Behagen, forward, on the suspended list.

PHILADELPHIA 76ERS—Placed Clint Richardson, guard, on the injured list.

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Placed Dave Twardzik, guard, and Mychal Thompson and Maurice Lucas, forwards, on the injured list.

SAN ANTONIO SPURS—Released Tate Armstrong, guard. Waived Johnny Moore, guard.

SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Waived Nate Barnett, guard. Placed Greg Lee, guard, and John Olive, forward, on the injured reserve list.

WASHINGTON BULLETS—Waived Garcia Hopkins, forward. Placed Mitch Kupchak, forward, and Steve Malovic, center, on the injured list.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Placed Ron Jessie, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Signed Brent Adams, guard-tackle.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

HARTFORD WHALERS—Recalled M.F. Schurman, left wing, from Springfield of the American Hockey League. Assigned Dave Debol, center, to Springfield.

Dutch Olympic Team Barred From Politics

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The Dutch Olympic Committee said that it would ask all of its athletes in the Moscow Olympics to sign an agreement that they will not take part in political demonstrations or gestures.

The Dutch athletes will be told that they will be going to Moscow purely as sportsmen and must not take part in any political activity such as meeting dissidents, the committee said.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Rangers	1	0	0	2	6	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	5	2
Atlanta	1	1	0	2	6	6
Washington	0	1	0	0	3	6
NY Islanders	0	1	0	0	2	5

Smythe Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
St. Louis	1	0	1	3	8	5
Chicago	1	0	0	2	4	2
Colorado	0	0	1	1	3	3
Edmonton	0	1	0	0	2	4
Vancouver	0	1	0	0	2	5
Winnipeg	0	2	0	0	2	8

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	1	0	1	3	7	5
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	2	4	2
Detroit	0	0	1	1	4	4
Los Angeles	0	0	1	1	4	4
Hartford	0	1	0	0	1	4

Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	1	0	0	2	6	3
Boston	1	0	0	2	4	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	2	4	1
Quebec	0	1	0	0	3	5
Toronto	0	1	0	0	3	6

Thursday's Results

Boston 4, Winnipeg 0 (Secord (1), O'Reilly (1), Miller (1), Bourque (1)).

Minnesota 4, Hartford 1 (Maxwell (1), B. Smith (1), Payne (1), Andersson (1); Roberts (1)).

Montreal 3, Atlanta 1 (Larouche (1), Robinson (1), Lafleur (1); Nilsson (2)).

St. Louis 3, Colorado 3 (Babych (2), Monahan (2), Klassen (1); Pierce (1), Polement (1), Soleski (1)).

Philadelphia 5, N.Y. Islanders 2 (Holmgren (1), MacLeish (1), Propp (1), Hill (1), Gorence (1); Bossy (1), Trottier (1)).

Buffalo 6, Washington 3 (Schoenfeld (1), Gare 2 (2), Perreault (1), Smith (1), Ruff (1); Scamurra (1), Maruk (1), Edberg (1)).

Oklahoma, Texas to Play 74th Renewal of Rivalry

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Oklahoma and Texas place their unbeaten records on the line tomorrow in the 74th renewal of a series noted for each school ruining the other's bid for a perfect season.

The Sooners have ousted Texas from the unbeaten ranks six times since 1945 and the Longhorns retaliated on a half-dozen occasions since then.

Oklahoma, 4-0 to Texas' 3-0, has a completely healthy team for the Longhorn encounter. Defensive backs Darrol Ray and Sherwood Taylor have recovered from ankle injuries against Colorado and cornerback Jay Jimerson discarded a leg splint yesterday to prove he's ready for the game.

OU's 1978 Heisman Trophy winner, Billy Sims, ranks 16th among the nation's rushers with 436 yards after picking up 118 against Colorado. He leads the nation in scoring with 11 touchdowns and has rushed for more than 100 yards in 13 consecutive games.

A.J. Jam Jones, the country's No. 3 ground gainer, represents Texas' main threat with 415 yards rushing in three games.

Oklahoma leads the major colleges in scoring offense on a 45.5 point average, which presents an interesting situation since Texas has the best total defense statistics with a 165.0 yard yield per game.

Among other games, Southern California plays Stanford, Alabama meets Florida, Nebraska meets Kansas, Houston plays Texas A&M, Washington clashes with Arizona State, Ohio State plays Indiana, Notre Dame meets Air Force and Florida State goes against Mississippi State.

Southern Cal has been awesome in running up 178 points in five games, with quarterback Paul McDonald, the nation's leading passer, accounting for eight touchdowns on an efficiency rating that includes 56 completions in 81 attempts for 695 yards and only two interceptions. The Stanford connection of aerial master Turk Schoenert and receiver Ken Margerum poses a threat to USC. Schoenert, No. 5 behind McDonald, shows 41 for 78 in passing for 704 yards and six touchdowns, Margerum hauling in five of the scoring tosses.

Alabama throws a perfectly balanced alignment (first in scoring defense and second in scoring) against Florida, while Nebraska seeks to present Tom Osborne with his 60th victory as Cornhusker coach in a game with Kansas.

Other key games pit Michigan against Minnesota, LSU vs. Georgia, Arkansas vs. Texas Tech, North Carolina vs. Wake Forest, Missouri vs. Oklahoma State, Brigham Young vs. Utah State, Pittsburgh vs. Cincinnati, Navy vs. William and Mary and North Carolina State vs. Maryland.

Also, SMU vs. Baylor, Kentucky vs. Mississippi, Arizona vs. Oregon, Cornell vs. Harvard, Princeton vs.Columbia, Michigan State vs. Wisconsin, Tennessee vs. Georgia Tech, UCLA vs. Washington State and Brown vs. Pennsylvania.

NFL Leaders

Rushing

	Att.	Yards	Avg.	TDs
Payton, Chi	158	685	4.6	3
Campbell, Hou	145	622	4.3	8
Anderson, St.L.	120	590	4.9	2
Montgomry, Ph	131	579	4.4	4
Dorsett, Dal	94	490	5.2	3
Andrews, Atl	109	470	4.3	2
Eckwood, T.B.	114	459	4.0	2
Muncie, N.O.	87	449	5.2	5
Cunnnghm, N.E.	101	419	4.1	2
McKnight, K.C.	69	412	6.0	5

Passing

	Att.	Com.	Yds.	TDs	Avg. Gain
Ferguson, Buf	137	77	1358	10	9.91
Staubach, Dal	186	106	1391	8	7.48
Theismnn, Ws	134	84	881	7	6.57
Bradshaw, Pit	162	84	1211	11	7.48
Fouts, S.D.	186	177	1296	6	6.97
Jaworski, Phi	132	70	1037	6	7.86
Kramer, Min	161	95	1149	8	7.14
Stabler, Oak	156	86	1086	7	6.96
Sipe, Cle	207	109	1575	13	7.61
Bartkwsk, Atl	163	84	1168	7	7.17

Pass Receiving

	Recd.	Yds.	Avg. Gain	TDs
Washington, Bal	32	238	7.4	0
Chandler, N.O.	29	578	19.9	3
Solomon, S.F.	29	474	16.3	3
Rashad, Min	29	454	15.7	6
Chester, Oak	29	353	12.2	3
McCauley, Bal	27	310	10.5	0
Francis, Atl	26	400	15.4	4
Stallworth, Pit	25	476	19.8	3
Butler, Buf	25	472	18.9	4
Hill, Dal	25	461	18.4	5
Childs, N.O.	24	337	14.0	2

Punting

	No.	Yards	Avg.
Grupp, K.C.	39	1754	45.0
Parsley, Hou	38	1668	43.9
Guy, Oak	34	1494	43.9
McInally, Cin	35	1522	43.5
Jennings, N.Y.G.	43	1851	43.0

Punt Returning

	No.	Yards	Avg.
Thompson, Det	9	117	13.0
Pearson, Atl	8	98	12.3
Smith, K.C.	27	324	12.0
Moutt, N.O.	6	72	12.0
Moody, Buf	10	141	11.8

Kickoff Returning

	No.	Yards	Avg.
Green, St.L.	7	188	26.9
Wright, Cle	15	402	26.8
Edwards, Min	12	309	25.8
Matthews, Oak	13	331	25.5
Henry, Phi	12	308	25.7

Aoki Strikes It Rich in Match Play Golf

VIRGINIA WATER, England, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Isao Aoki struck the single richest shot in golfing history here today, and Bill Rogers eliminated the tournament favorite, Hale Irwin, in the quarterfinals of the World Match Play golf championships.

Aoki, who reached the semifinals with a 3-and-1 victory over David Graham, holed in one on the 155-yard par-3 second on Wentworth's West Course to collect a special prize of a $120,000 apartment beside the 17th green of Scotland's Gleneagles Links. The previous richest hole-in-one prize, according to British golf officials, was $100,000 in cash at the Palm Springs Desert Classic.

The apartment was donated by a British construction firm but, according to sources at a London bookmaker, it partially covered itself by putting up $2,200 at odds of 40-1 against a hole-in-one being achieved.

"You won more money in one shot than I won in two years," said Sevvy Ballesteros of Spain to the 37-year-old Japanese defending champion, whom he will meet in the semifinals tomorrow.

Ballesteros, the British Open champion, defeated Lanny Wadkins, 3 and 1.

Rogers, who beat Irwin, the U.S. Open champion, 3 and 2, will face Fuzzy Zoeller in the other semifinal. Zoeller, the U.S. Masters champion, was extended to the last of the 36 holes before beating South Africa's five-time Match Play champion, Gary Player.

Zoeller holed a-12 foot birdie putt on the final green after Player, who drove into the woods with his second shot, scrambled clear in his typical tenacious fashion.

Irwin, twice the World Match Play champion, trailed Rogers almost all the way, winning only two holes in the two rounds.

They were tied after the morning round, but Rogers went one up on the third in the afternoon when Irwin drove into the woods on the narrow 452-yard par-4 hole.

At the fifth, Rogers sank a 40-foot birdie putt to go two up and keep the match under control.

"I made a 40 foot for a birdie, but then a wheel came off and I was scrambling around there for three or four holes," Rogers said. "I made some key par-saving putts that turned the match around."

Wadkins went ahead on the third hole in the morning against Ballesteros but was square by the sixth, and from then on the Spaniard was in control, finishing the opening 18 holes one up and extending his lead down the back nine on the afternoon circuit until he birdied the 17th for a 3-and-1 victory.

"I think Wadkins is a good match player because he is very aggressive, but I think I had more patience than him," Ballesteros said.

Flames Sign Unger To Multiyear Pact

ATLANTA, Oct. 12 (AP) — The Atlanta Flames have announced the signing of forward Garry Unger, who became a free agent June 1 after playing out his option with the St. Louis Blues.

The Flames' general manager, Cliff Fletcher, said that the Flames acquired negotiating rights for Unger in exchange for defenseman Ed Kea, center Don Laurence and a second-round draft selection in 1981.

Unger was signed to a multiyear contract, but financial terms were not announced.

Cournoyer Retires

MONTREAL, Oct. 12 (AP) — Yvan Cournoyer, the 37-year-old captain and right wing of the Montreal Canadiens, has announced his retirement. Cournoyer, who helped the Canadiens to 10 Stanley Cup victories, has been bothered during the last two seasons by successive back injuries.

Art Buchwald

Light on the Father Of the Electric Bill

WASHINGTON — This month, we are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the electric light bulb. All the credit is given to Thomas Alva Edison, who invented it.

But what people don't know is that another person, Jeffrey Kobrin, started it all. He invented the electric bill two years earlier than the electric light. If it hadn't been for Kobrin, Edison might never have been inspired to invent the bulb.



Buchwald

Kobrin was an accountant by trade, but at night he dabbled in his basement trying to think up new ways of charging people for services in their homes. One evening he was sitting at his bench and he wrote down the word "What." Then he wrote down "100 whats." Then he wrote "1,000 whats." It didn't make any sense until he scribbled down "One kilowhat equals 1,000 whats."

He showed it to his wife. She said. "What is it?"

"It's an electric bill. You put it in the mail and you can collect millions of dollars when people send in their checks."

"Why would people send in their checks for an electric bill if they don't use any?"

"I haven't figured that out yet. But you'll have to admit it's one of the best bills I've ever invented."

"Jeffrey, will you stop this nonsense? All these crazy bills you design haven't put one loaf of bread on the table."

* * *

But Kobrin was not discouraged. He went to see an investment banker on Wall Street. The banker looked at the new electric bill and said, "By gum, it has possibilities. If we could send out one of these to every family in America each month we could be rolling in money."

"Exactly, sir, but I can't think what to charge them for."

"Look," said the banker. "I have a crazy friend in Menlo Park, N.J., who is an inventor. Why don't we go to him and ask him to invent something that people would have to use so we could send them a bill?"

The banker and Kobrin took the ferry to Hoboken and the train to Menlo Park, where they found Tom Edison messing around in his dirty laboratory. They showed him the bill and the banker said, "Tom, can you come up with a gimmick so we can stick the people for using it?"

Edison studied the bill and then said, "You spelled kilowhat wrong. It's k-i-l-o-w-a-t-t."

"You idiot," the banker shouted at Kobrin, "you want me to invest my money in an electric bill and you can't even spell what we're going to charge the people for."

Kobrin, abashed, replied, "It's not too late. We haven't printed up any yet."

* * *

The banker cooled down. "Tom, can you do it? I believe in this electric bill. But we need your technical know-how before we can put it in the mail."

Edison said, "Well, I was working on an electric light bulb, but I gave it up because I couldn't figure out any way to make money on it. Now that you've invented an electric bill it might be worth my while to go back to it."

Kobrin said, "Wait a minute. I created this bill. You can't get in on it just because you're going to come up with a light bulb."

"The bill's no good without the bulb," Edison said.

"And the bulb's no good without the bill," Kobrin replied.

* * *

The banker interrupted, "I've got it. Tom can make money on the bulb. It will burn out in a few hours and people will have to buy a new one every time it does. We'll let Edison keep the patent on the bulb, but we hold the rights to the electric bill, where the real money is."

They shook on it, and the rest is history. Unfortunately, Edison has become a household name, but Jeffrey Kobrin, the man who started it all, has been forgotten. This is ironic, because everybody takes Edison's light bulb for granted, but they all scream bloody murder every time they get one of Kobrin's thoughtfully designed electric bills.

Captain Canuck

It's a Plane! It's a Bird! It's Canada's Own Superhero!

By Stanley Meisler

TORONTO — It is the 1990s. Blessed with its immense natural resources, Canada has become the most important country in the world. Like all superpowers, Canada has enemies. The CISO, the Canadian International Security Organization, and its most important superagent are charged with the mission of defense.

The agent, who wears maple-leaf designs on the belt and mask of his red-and-white costume, is a man of extraordinary physical and mental prowess, able to knock out Communists with a single "pow" or "thok."

He is Canada's superhero, Captain Canuck.

But this is fantasy. In reality, it is 1979, and Canadian children look toward the United States for their comic book heroes. Canadians have grown up on Superman and Captain Marvel, not on Captain Canuck. Almost all of the 35 million comic books sold in Canada every year come from the United States.

From time to time, attempts have been made to challenge the U.S. monopoly. Captain Canuck is the latest. He was created five years ago but faltered after three issues. Now, his young creator, Richard Comely is trying again. A revived Captain Canuck comic-book series started in August.

Canada once had a flowering of the art of comic books, but it did not last long. For a few years during World War II, a stable of Canadian superheroes flourished, ready and able to bring down villains like Hitler and Mussolini.

Leo Bachle, now a nightclub comedian with the stage name Les Barker, created the best remembered comic hero, Johnny Canuck, "Canada's answer to Nazi oppression."

But Johnny Canuck and the Canadian comic book industry collapsed with peace.

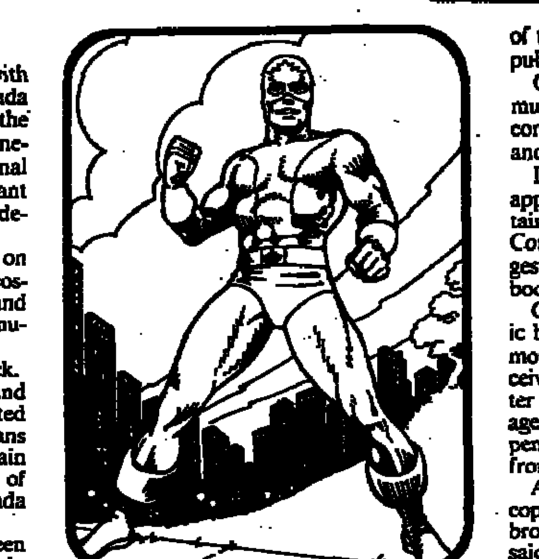
Most Canadians do not seem to be concerned about the lack of a comic book industry. But it reflects a deep cultural problem in Canada — the difficulty that English-speaking Canadians have in fostering a cultural identity of their own in the face of the overwhelming competition of television, movies and magazines from the United States.

Superman Connection

The World War II activity makes the point clearly. Until then, all the comic books read here were American.

But Superman, the most famous comic book hero of all time, had a Canadian connection. Joe Shuster, one of the two teen-agers who created Superman, grew up in Toronto and modeled the facade of the Daily Planet building after a newspaper building in Toronto. But there was no doubt that Superman and all the other superheroes, no matter what their antecedents, were American.

At the end of 1940, Canada passed the War Exchange Conservation Act, which, in an attempt to save foreign exchange, prohibited the



Richard Comely's maple-leaf hero.

import of nonessential items, including comic books, into the country.

To fill this gap, Toronto publishers rushed into the comic book business. The most successful was Cyril Bell, who printed more than 20 million comic books before the war ended. Bell's printers had trouble lining up the colors properly, and the publisher soon gave up color, printing in black and white instead. Collectors call these World War II comic books "the Canadian whites."

Bell's artists, mainly teen-agers, created a large stable of all-Canadian heroes such as Nelvana of the Northern Lights, a beautiful, mystical goddess; Dixon of the Mounted, a corporal in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Derek of Bras d'Or, a Cape Breton giant, and Johnny Canuck.

Many of the plot lines and characterizations mimicked U.S. comic books, but the "whites" still brimmed with Canadian lore and heroics. It struck the teen-age artists as natural to think Canadian.

Bachle, now 53, was 15 when he started to draw Johnny Canuck, an ordinary soldier without superhuman powers who nevertheless struck terror into the hearts of Canada's enemies.

The Canadian patriotism in Bachle's stories was deliberate. "Canuck means Canadian," Bachle wrote in one story, although some French-Canadians today might not agree, "a fine fighting name." In fact, before getting the job of writing for the comic books at $7 a page, Bachle had enlisted and served in the Canadian Army for six months until his officers discovered he was under age.

Before the end of the war, U.S. publishers avoided the ban by selling the printer's mats of the pages of their comic books to Canadian publishers to print.

Once the war ended, the need for even this much Canadian participation ended too. U.S. comic books flooded the Canadian market, and the Canadian industry died.

In 1975, a Canadian comic book began to appear on the stands once again. It was Captain Canuck, the hero of the Canadian future. Comely, now 28, created it after a friend suggested that Canada should have its own comic book superhero.

Comely describes the Captain Canuck comic book as clean, uplifting with "some sort of moralistic fiber to it." The superhero, who receives his orders from Ottawa, the power center of the world, often battles Communist agents. Since he operates in the 1990s, he depends heavily on futurist equipment, derived from science fiction.

Although the comic book averaged 150,000 copies an issue, it folded after three issues, brought down by high printing costs, Comely said. Comely became a freelance illustrator, all the time hoping to try his hand at Captain Canuck once more.

New Optimism

With the financial backing of two Calgary businessmen, Captain Canuck has returned after an absence of four years.

Comely sounds optimistic about the future. In his view, the first issues of Captain Canuck were a success in every respect but financial. "We had thousands of letters from adults and kids who really sort of felt happy that Canada had a comic book and a superhero of its own," he said.

"There's a lot of influence from the Americans in Captain Canuck," Comely said. "Let's face it. The Americans invented superheroes."

But, Comely added, "he has kind of distinctive Canadian traits. One thing about Captain Canuck that might not be as obvious is that he is a little less prone to violence than the American characters.

"And our cultures are a little different in that respect. The Americans are, you know, prone to violence and taking up arms and things like that, whereas Canadians are somewhat subdued or whatever you want to call it."

Captain Canuck differs from U.S. comic book heroes in another important respect. Action occasionally stops for him to pray or thank God.

This kind of activity jarred some readers, and Comely, a Mormon, has received complaints. "I'm not going to get as heavy into that this time around," he said. "Captain Canuck is still the same character, and he still does pray. But the emphasis on the religion is not going to be as heavy as some people thought it was in the first three issues. I don't want to offend people. I don't want to defeat my purpose."

Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Biologist Rattles Boss With Snakemeat Critiqu[e]

A U.S. government biologist said he is being fired because he angered Interior Secretary **Cecil Andrus** by urging a Washington restaurant to stop serving rattlesnake meat. "I've been told I've been canned," said **Kenneth Dodd**, a biologist with the Office of Endangered Species. Dodd said he received a "notice of a proposal to remove" him after he suggested in a letter to restaurant owner **Dominique Dermo** that he quit serving appetizers containing rattlesnake meat. Andrus, who frequents Dermo's restaurant, personally apologized for Dodd's letter and later sent a letter to Dermo explaining there was no law he was aware of that would prevent the serving of rattlesnake meat. Dodd said he wrote Dermo because he was concerned about protecting timber rattlers and that the snake meat served at Dermo's restaurant came from Pennsylvania, where timber rattlesnake populations are declining.

* * *

Spanish playwright **Fernando Arrabal** expressed his support of **Pavel Kohout**, the writer who has been stripped of his Czechoslovak citizenship and barred from returning home after a one-year stay in the West. "In the name of **Jean-Paul Sartre** and in my own name I declare solidarity with Pavel Kohout," Arrabal said in Graz, Austria. Arrabal was in Graz for the Styrian Autumn festival, where on Wednesday the opera "Apocalyptica" by Arrabal and **Milko Kelemen** was premiered in a concert version.

* * *

"We think it will be an embarrassment," said the superintendent of schools, but since he has been unable to talk **Roy Dowdell** into stepping down, the superintendent will allow Dowdell to reign as Laurel Highlands High School Homecoming Queen on Saturday. The strapping, 6-foot, 18-year-old Dowdell won the title over 12 female candidates in an election at the high school in a town 50 miles southeast of Pittsburgh. **William Gregg**, the school superintendent, said: "Our contention is that he was elected more as a laughing matter than anything else." But **Lee Dowdell**, the male Homecoming Queen's mother, said that by trying to get her son to renounce the title, school officials were depriving the students of their rights. "Here they are, educators, teaching these students that democratic elections can be changed to suit them because they didn't like the outcome," Mrs. Dowdell s[aid]. As for Roy, he intends to [...] the Homecoming Queen's tradi[tion]al rhinestone tiara and bouquet [...] his date. "No one questions [my] masculinity," he said. "I've cle[arly] won through the democratic pro[cess] and they can't take that away f[rom] me."

* * *

David Soul — he of "Starsky [and] Hutch" fame — has been hiding [be]hind dark glasses this week in I[sra]el, looking for a film site. Sou[l] he hopes to produce a love [story] in the Middle East in 1850, [with an]imation by **Ralph Bakshi** of "F[ritz] the Cat" fame, and himself as [...] So why is he going to such pain[s to] remain incognito? Says he, "[Be]cause we wanted to get some [...] done."

* * *

After handing over a Vietnam[ese] refugee transit center to the Un[ited] Nations High Commissioner [for] Refugees, Crown Princess So[nja of] Norway and her husband C[rown] Prince **Harald** left Kuala Lum[pur,] Malaysia, for home. About 2[...] Vietnamese boat people, now [in a] make-shift camp nearby, wil[l be] moved to the center, which [will] house 3,000 people. The prin[ce,] who is chairman of the Norweg[ian] Refugee Council which finance[d the] center, said that Norway would [ac]cept up to 3,000 boat people [by] mid-1980. Norway had already [tak]en more than 1,000, she said du[ring] her four-day visit to the Asian co[un]try.

* * *

A piercing scream echoed thro[ugh] the East Room of the White Ho[use.] The 200 children there laug[hed.] "You see what you can get ou[t of] reading," said the screamer C[arol] **Burnett**. "It's terrific." Comedi[enne] Burnett had just demonstrated [her] imitation of the jungle cry of T[ar]zan, who she described as her fa[vor]ite childhood literary figure. The [oc]casion was a White House cere[mo]ny to promote "Reading is F[un] Day," a nationwide event to p[ro]mote reading among youngste[rs by] giving them free books. At [the] White House, as at many si[milar] book giveaways around the count[ry,] children were invited to choose [a] book to keep from among a la[rge] selection. But at the White Ho[use] the hostess was **President Car[ter's]** daughter **Amy**, who gave a br[ief] reading and unveiled a poster [by] illustrator **Maurice Sendak**.

—SAMUEL JUST[ICE]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOW TO MOVE OUT OF ENGLAND WITHOUT LOSING YOUR SHIRT

Move with us Interdean London. We guarantee a solid, down to earth price and a smooth safe crossing and we promise not to lose your shirt or anything else for that matter.

INTERDEAN LONDON 961.41.41

Other Interdean offices: AMSTERDAM: 44.89.44 ATHENS: 941 80.66 BARCELONA: 652 31 11 BONN: 65.09.57 BREMEN: 31.05.91 BRUSSELS: 269.54.00 CAIRO: 800698 CHICAGO: 595 7664 FRANKFURT: (06190) 2001 GENEVA: 43 85.30 HOUSTON: 448 9553 LONG BEACH: 598 5511 MADRID: 671 24.50 MUNICH: 141.50.36 NAPLES: 738 32 88 NEW YORK: 371 1760 PARIS: 742 85.11 ROME: 475 43 57 VIENNA: 82 43.64 ZURICH: 60 20.00

FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 7 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel Paris 723 50 80.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 44% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

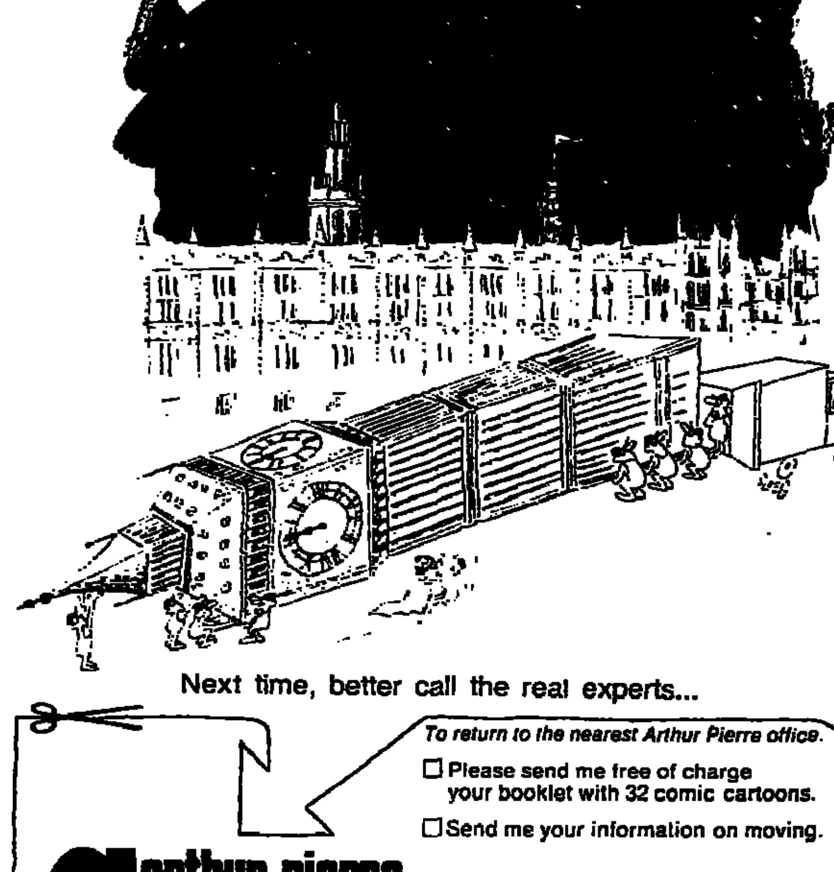
For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

Mutual or contested actions, lowcost. Haiti or Dominican Republic. For information send $3.75 for 24-page booklet/handling to: Dr. F. Gonzales, ODA, 1835 K St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452 8331. Worldwide service.

AA in English daily, Paris. Tel: 551.38.90/325.75.00



Next time, better call the real experts...

To return to the nearest Arthur Pierre office.

☐ Please send me free of charge your booklet with 32 comic cartoons.

☐ Send me your information on moving.

HT 7

arthur pierre the professional movers

Name :

Address :

Tel. :

OFFICES London: 112, London Road, Morden, Surrey SM4 5AX. Tel. 01.542.7285 - **Paris**: Centre Commercial, Elysee II, route de la Jonchère, 78170 La-Celle-Saint-Cloud Tel 969 6895 - **Brussels**: Steenweg op Brussel 291, 1900 Overijse. Tel. (02) 687.76.10 - **Antwerp**: Three Way Complex, Noorderlaan 700 (P.O.B. 51, 2030 Antwerpen). Tel. (031) 68.88.00.

publiart

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL

WE TRY HARDER.

GERMANY: INT'L MOVING SERVICES Frankfurt, 0611-393-061. Munich, 089-142244 Hamburg, 040-249542. Dusseldorf, 02102-27036.

FRANCE: DESBORDES S.A. 33 Bd. Henri-IV, Paris Contact: Mr. McBain. Tel.: 272.35.16, 272.30.58, 887.57.40

BRITISH gentleman, 27, will look after house/flat during owners absence. Tel: Paris 574 46 33. Count Peter McDonnell.

BACKGAMMON-NEW YORK CITY. Qualified professional instruction. Flexible rates and hours. 212 599 1925.

SUN N.Y. TIMES, jet Euro-delivery. P.O. Box 86, Mechelen, Belgium. Tel.: (32-15) 21.04.63.

REFLEXOLOGY. For your health and well being. Call Geneva 299443 mornings.

PORTUGAL SEE Holidays & Travel.

HANDWRITING ANALYSED. Write P.O. Box 14177, The Hague, Holland.

PERSONALS

BRAD B. Contact friend, R.C. for help. Confidential. P.O. Box 261005, San Diego, California 92126, USA.

LINDA RICCI call home. Urgent legal problem. Mom and Dad.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BELGIUM

LARGE MODERN COUNTRY-HOUSE 20 km/Antwerp, near highway crossings E39 - E3. 7500 sq.m., building 680 sq.m. Covered swimming pool. Tel. Soeteway 031/24.76.83/85.66.42. Eventually convenient for any exploitation.

GREAT BRITAIN

CHELSEA SW3. Wonderful modern house. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, sauna, showerroom, cloakroom, fully equipped kitchen, outworld patio, garage, hifi system all rooms, 3 colour TVs, video, fully furnished Italian import furniture, alarm system. Lease 148 years. For sale £180,000. Phone before 10 pm or after 6 pm - 01 589 8223.

ABERDEEN WEST HILL. Executive detached bungalow, 3 Double bedrooms, with garage. Fixed Price £36,000 (All carpets & curtains included) - can also be let fully furnished) Tel: Scotland Aberdeen 741965 or 20313.

GREECE

VILLA NEAR ATHENS: In fine seaside suburb 150 m. from the sea. Ground floor (175 sq.m.) upper floor (65 sq.m.) verandas (60 sq.m.) possibility to add additional floor area. Luxury construction, completely air-conditioned, on a 826 sq.m. property. $580,000. Write H.D.A., P.O. Box 2814, Exarchia, Athens, Greece.

ITALY

VILLA AT ANACAPRI 450 sq.m. with large terrace and unique view on sea. Write or phone Coincross, Via A. Spadini 16, 00197 Rome. 3600689.

PARIS & SUBURBS

NEUILLY ON GARDEN

nice duplex, 190 sq.m. + 70 sq.m. terrace, new sunny, phone. Visit on the spot from 3 to 6.30 pm 117 Bd. Bineau; or 624 39 49.

SPAIN

SOUTHERN TIP OF SPAIN, quiet position off main road with views across the Mediterranean to Africa. UNIQUE FAMILY RESIDENCE 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, dining room, living room with fireplace, kitchen and laundry room. Floral terrace and patio. Garage. Swimming pool, mature garden sheltered by trees. House approximately 200 sq.m. Total area approximately 6,000 sq.m. with additional 12,000 sq.m. available. For further details Box 36721, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

U.S.A.

TEXAS CATTLE RANCH

3240 acres of combination farm and ranch. Good oil and gas potential. Excellent farm management will go with property. Contains lake and river frontage. Only $450 per acre with financing at 7¼%.

Contact: UNIVESTORS S.A., 30 Avenue Legrand 1050 Brussels, Belgium Tel: 649 96 66 Telex: 25 304

Agents for: Henry S. Miller Company of Dallas and Houston The Largest Realtor based in the Southwest USA.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

AUSTRIA

"VIENNA'S HOUSING AGENCY" Tel.: 52 79 64. HODOSY, Graben 31, furnished and unfurnished rentals, apartments, flats, houses, villas.

GREAT BRITAIN

MAYS rent high quality furnished properties in Wimbledon and throughout Surrey (01) 946 6262 or Oxshott (970) 3811. Telex: 8956112

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

CHELSEA HOUSE to rent, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, dining, laundry, 2 living rooms, rent immediately £800 monthly furnished. Contact Mann, Tel: Homburg 492032.

HOLLAND

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE Deluxe rentals. Valeriusstr. 174, Amsterdam. 020-723722 or 794958.

EURO FLAT your housing advisers for attractive apartments, villas, bungalows, houses, offices, etc. Sophialaan 33, 1075 BL Amsterdam. Tel.: Holland 020-765482 or 713583.

I.H.S. MAKELAARDIJ BV Apartments and houses for rent and for sale. C. Krusemanstr. 5. Tel. 020-768022.

Renthouse International 020-448751 (4 lines)

Amsterdam, Bolestein 43.

PIERRE'S SERVICES: in Amsterdam, Hilversum & Utrecht areas. Tel: 035-12198.

ISRAEL

ATTRACTIVE LADY, Fiftyish, Viennese, widowed, multilingual, looking for suitable person, financially solid, to share pleasant garden villa and expenses, winter months, Tel-Aviv. Phone 553 23 20 Paris. 11 am to 3 pm.

ITALY

When in Rome: PALAZZO AL VELABRO Luxury apartment house with furnished flats, available for 1 week and more from $50 a day for two. Phone 6794325, 6793450. Write: Via del Velabro 16, 00186 Rome.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

SEVRES: 2 minutes Montparnasse line. Residential duplex in 1830 house. All modern comforts, character. Antique furnishings. 2 rooms, phone, fireplace, 2,600 sq.m. park, garage, caretaker's house. Urgent. Tel: 626 11 13.

ST. GERMAIN DES PRES - historic building, beautifully appointed studio-apartment, 75 sq.m. Entire floor, Steinway upright, phone, lift. Frs. 3,500. Tel: 26 87 35.

MONTPARNASSE: 3 ROOMS, near Sheraton. Equipped kitchen. For 6 or more months. Tel: 322 60 52.

ST.CLOUD, owner rents directly townhouse with garden & caretaker. Tel: 602 82 11 Paris.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

VERSAILLES AREA

8-room house, Parc de Port Royal 190 sq.m., 600 sq.m. garden. Double living, dining room + salon, equipped kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, telephone. Free October 15. Frs. 5,000 monthly.

7-room house on 1,000 sq.m. landscaped garden. Domaine des Gatines, 4 bedrooms, living, dining room, study, 3 bathrooms, equipped kitchen, garage. Free now. Frs. 5,300 monthly.

CPH CPH IMMOBILIER Agence de Parly 2 Tel. 954 54 54.

ETOILE NEW HIGH CLASS

Studio 36 sq.m., Frs. 1,750. Tel: 608 11 64.

U.S.A.

MADISON AVE. Boutique prestigious location, priced accordingly for long lease. Inquiries write: Joan Takeson, 25 East 67 Street, N.Y.C. 10021, USA.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

SWITZERLAND

WINTER SPORT-CRANS/SIERRE For rent beautiful apartments and chalets at reasonable price. Hotel reservation. Contact: Agence Barras, CH-3963 Crans/Sierre Tel. 027/41 27 02/03, Tlx. 38805.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

SEEK SUBLET of pleasant central Paris apartment, F.2500/3000 range, for period from 15 November to 20 December. Reply with full details to Box 893, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

N.Y.U. Professor seeks 2/3 room Paris furnished flat with charm. Preferably 4,5,6, arrondissement, from February to August '80. Tel: Paris 704 50 86.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS MONDAYS in the IHT Classified Section.

JAPANESE SALESGIRL, experienced, capable, wanted. High salary. Eden, 3 rue du Helder. Phone 770 31 06.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Life Insurance **SALES MANAGERS** American civilian and military market. MONY, 6751 Otterbach/Germany Tel: 06301 2021.

PURCHASE AND SUPPLY OFFICER

sought by international organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The incumbent of this post will be deputy to the chief of the unit, which is in charge of world-wide purchasing of a wide range of equipment and supplies. Candidates should have a degree in business administration or a related field, several years experience in international commerce, excellent knowledge of English and at least a working knowledge of French. Initial hiring will be for a period of one year, renewable. Replies will be sent only to candidates selected for interview. Applications with brief curriculum vitae should be forwarded to: cipher C 18-115460 PUBLICITAS CH 1211, GENEVA 3.

FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS, LOOK UNDER "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," PAGE 11.

YOUNG ATTRACTIVE RECEPTIONIST secretary required urgently. Contact, London, Tel: 01-493-8000 ext. 2013.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

European Headquarters of US Company In Brussels has openings for EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES with international experience, trilingual German, English, French. Please send in strictest confidence C.V. and picture to General Automation, Dr. Liesenfeld, P.O.Box 465, 51 Aachen/W. Germany. Tel. 02405-64211.

PERSONNEL WANTED Following qualified personnel wanted for Overseas assignments in South East Asia: Civil Engineers MBA Forestry Graduates Agronomists Accountants Woodworking Doi Int'l Investment, 6/F Chinese Club Bldg., 21-22 Connaught Rd., Hongkong.

FACULTY VACANCY. Tenure or non-tenure & stationed in Chapel Hill or Cameroon, Africa depending on qualifications & program needs. Qualifications: Social Science and/or Community Health Education Degree, preferably Doctoral; knowledge & experience in training and/or rural community development; office & staff management skills desirable; French-speaking competence & Francophone Africa experience. Write: Dr. Brenda Devellis, Chairperson, Search Committee, Health Education Dept., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514, USA. (UNC is EO/AA.)

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune. 155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just telex us Paris 612832, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can telex you back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. $7.20 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Money Making Business "Become a Financial Consultant" Have access to over 2,000 lenders worldwide, high income right person, £10,800 INVESTMENT REQUIRED Write Computer Capital Intl. Ltd. 15 Piccadilly House, 35 Regent Street London SW1. Call: 01-439 3053.

15% Annual Net Return For first 5 years of 15-Year Lease

C.T.C., the Container Leasing Specialists, have 500 Lloyds-approved, new, 20' platform flats (containers), now available for sale and immediate leaseback.

Purchase price - US $2,400 per unit, Annual return - US $360 net per unit.

For full details contact: W.C. Hurlock, V.P. C.T.C. Equipment A.G. 92, St. Jakobs Strasse 4052 Basel, Switzerland.

URGENTLY NEED CYLINDER BLOCK AND CRANKSHAFT FOR White superior diesel engine model 40 CS x 8. Tel: 457 16 62. Tlx.: 22548 or 22964 Madrid. Attention Tumco.

FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDER and Broker. An Armenian, French educated, fluent French & English, 50 years old, 29 years experience in profession, is interested in 50/50 partnership as capital increase and co-management, into foreign freight forwarder and broker, established Paris well reputed & dynamic seeking expansion. If seriously interested, for immediate conclusive negotiation, please write small resume - activities, balance sheet, to Box 891, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAVE UP TO 75% in commissions on your next **New York Stock Exchange Trade!***

March/Monarch Corp. Stock Brokers Plantation House, Mincing Lane London EC3A, England. TEL: (01) 626-1710, 904-1851.

Investment Advisors! Agents! Please Attach Business Card. *Survey, 3 leading U.S. brokers.

FANTASTIC MONEY MACHINE $4,000 - $10,000 PER MONTH. COMPUTER PORTRAITS. T-SHIRTS PHOTOS. CAN START WITH $15,000. KEMA GMBH, DEPT. C. 6 FRANKFURT, W. GERMANY BEETHOVENSTR. 9, TELEPHONE 0611-747808 TELEX 412773.

CLEAR $6,000 A MONTH WITH COMPUTER PORTRAITS Start your own computer photo business. Shoot your customer's portrait and print it on a T-shirt while he is awaiting. Easy to operate. We are years ahead in technology. Visit us and find out for yourself how you can increase your return with a truly second generation machine. ISIS & PARTNERS, Inc Justinianstr. 22, 6 Frankfurt, Germany.

START YOUR OWN AGRI-BUSINESS with $10,000 or up in Canada. We set up and manage professionally for you. Write now for full report, state venture capital available. Stor, Box 111969, 89 Augsburg 11 Germany.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

QUICK RETURN ON investment in USA. 1,200 acres citrus grove located in Central Florida with irrigation system. This year's crop worth $1 million, for sale by owner. $4,200 per acre. U.S. Groves Inc., P.O. Box 966, Eaton Park, Fla. 33840, USA. (813) 665-0742.

JOJOBA. THE HIGHLY RESEARCHED Oil plant. Investments already planted land available from $3,500 acre including deed plus crop. Full information: Jojoba Int'l. Corp. 855 Linden Ave, Carpenteria, Ca. 93013, USA.

BUSINESS SERVICES

NEW INT'L BUSINESS ASSISTANCE in FRANCE

Whether you are selling or buying we have a professional team that will provide you with:

- specialized consultant: -legal, financial advice, -administrative follow-up, etc.
- business contacts & appointments
- translators, interpreters

For details: FRANCE CONTACTS 50 Ave. des Champs Elysees, 75008 Paris. Tel.: 359 59 70 or 359 94 15 Telex: 642447 FCONTCT.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

SPECULATING IN COMMODITIES can be highly rewarding, ask THEODOR ARNOLD Koppelergasse 15, 8022 Zurich Tel. 211 51 11 THE ONE-BROKER-BROKER.

OFFICE SERVICES

LONDON TELEX/PHONE/MAIL. Top Telex Services, P.O. Box 291 London SE6 4XR, Tel. 01 658 50 33 Telex 27975 Toptel G.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS seeks Director of Admissions with recent admissions experience in American higher education and knowledge of American-related secondary schools in Europe as well as non-American educational systems. The candidate should have American-English mother tongue with fluent French. Reply in writing by 1st November 1979, with letter of application, resume & salary history, to: Admissions Search Committee, American College in Paris, 31 Ave. Bosquet, 75007 Paris. No telephone inquiries.

INT'L FINANCIER seeks Secretary able to move abroad with possibility of 4/5 months in U.S.A. Good presentation is asked for. Will accept young women. Send handwritten C.V. + photo to: Ets. Investissements & Gerances, 2 Bd. Maillot, 75016-Paris.

WANTED: AMERICAN mother-tongue secretary with fluent Italian language capability, as secretary to Italian managing director of our Italian/American company in Milano. Please write to: Paolo Brischi, Austin Italia SPA, via Romagnoli 6, 20146 Milano, Italy.

ASSOCIATE GENERAL AGENT. Positions now open for qualified established life agents. Contact: J. Kashishian, Occidental Life of California, Muenstersttr. 17, 6500 Mainz, Germany. Tel: 06131-25522.

GOOD LOOKING GUYS & GALS Have fun, travel & earn $300 weekly as product demonstrators on US military bases Europe. Resume & photo to Box 12984, Herald Tribune, Paris.

WANTED - ATTRACTIVE social assistant to executive, October, Paris, London. Send conditions/photo to Box 892, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

TEACHERS WANTED

PARIS LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks English and Portuguese mother-tongue teachers, with working papers for Paris surburbs (91 and 93). Call: 372 81 64. 9 am - 6 pm.

URGENT: School seeks part-time TESL or experienced teachers. Send C.V. + photo to: Durin, 23 rue Ballu, Paris 9th.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, 22, Swiss education, elegant appearance, offers her services as private secretary/PA in Cologne. Traveling welcome. Call (0)2236-65105/Germany.

VERSATILE American gentleman, presently residing in France, desires unusual of interesting employment, 30 years old, good appearance, college education, free to travel, relocate. Box 901, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AMERICAN PHYSICIST, computing & teaching experience, excellent French & German, seek employment in France, preferably Rhone-Alpes. Box 1324, I.H.T. GR, Eschenheimer Str. 43, 6000 Frankfurt/M, Germany.

FRENCH GIRL, 25, graduate in French Law, fluent English and German, 2 years in bank. Looks for executive job in international firm or law office. Box 903, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER WITH wide experience on overseas contracting seeks overseas employment. Contact: Scott, 22 Glencairn Rd., Paisley, Scotland. Tel: 041 889 22 63.

INTERNATIONALLY experienced young computer salesman (Economics graduate) seeks challenging management position. Box 14277, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

LOOKING FOR A SECRETARY? Call G.K. Consultants. Paris 225 12 94.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, Nannies, free now. NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. T. 681 868.

CHAUFFEUR-HOUSEKEEPER and mistress of the house from Germany, with long experience in excellent private household & best references, are looking for good employment. Preferred: Cote d'Azur. Box 1325, IHT, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, D-6 Frankfurt/M.

YOUNG WOMAN to be companion to school-aged girls on beautiful English Estate. Many animals, riding. Must help in house, other help kept. Also, cottage in exchange for help garden/driving. Seals Court, Upper Seagry, Nr. Chippenham, Wiltshire.

NEED AN HONEST, HARDWORKING young Asian? English speaking, seeks job, houseboy, painter, salesman. Willing to work France or abroad. B.M. Gandhi, c/o K.C. Patel, 29, rue Perceval, Paris 14th.

EXPERIENCED Asian girl seeks job. Housekeeper/knowledge of cooking, live-in with excellent references. Write Box 900, Herald Tribune 92521, Neuilly Cedex, France.

YOUNG, SINGLE, American woman seeks position Child Care or related area. Experienced in Child Care. Please write: L. Ferguson, 115 4th St., S. Pekin, IL 61564, USA.

AMERICAN BABYSITTER, available. Tel: Paris 754 35 70.

AUTOMOBILES

SPECIAL OFFER!

1979 new Chevrolet Station W[agon] and 4-door sedans, tax free $[...]

1979 new Olds diesel '88' Delta [...] sedans, $9,900.

All models fully equipped, new car warranty, delivery Frankfurt/Germ[any] Universal Motoren Phone: 0611 - 73 01 08 - 9.

ASTON MARTIN DB6, 70,0[00] Black leather interior, metallic [...] French specs. Frs. 70,000 to be [dis]cussed. Jaguar XJ6, 73, 56,000 [...] Apple green, French specs, both [...] condition. Frs. 55,000 to be dis[cussed.] Vantcheff: Paris 561 13 84.

CITROEN SM 1974 MODEL, 3[...] automatic, newly redone engine, tires, new brakes, new battery, [meta]lic brown, tinted glass, cloth [...] air conditioning. Frs. 50,000. Tel: 920 11 00 (HB).

1972 FERRARI DAYTONA 365 [...] Collector's item best offer. Write 170, Herald Tribune, Pedro Teixeira, Madrid 20, Spain.

CORVETTE CLASSIC convertible [...] perb condition. Will arrange ship[ping] $12,500. Serious inquiries only. 516-427-2144 USA.

AUTO RENTALS

ALL RENAULTS '79 at very [...] weekly & monthly rates. Tel: EURAUTO, Paris: 526 87 89, 12 [...] Turgot, 9th.

$20 PER DAY, unlimited mil[eage.] AUTOHANSA, Franzensbruecke [...] 8, Vienna, Tel. 241694.

AUTO SHIPPING

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA [...] WERP AND SAVE. Free hotel accom[...]modation. Regular sailings JFK/McGuire Airport delivery AMESCO, Kribbestraat 2, Antwerp Belgium, Tel.: 31 42 39.

TRANSCAR 20 rue Le Sueur, 75[...] Paris. Tel: 500 03 04. Madrid: 4[...] 61. Antwerp: 3399 85, Cannes 39[...]

AUTOS TAX FREE

Order now for early delivery All 1980 Makes and Models U.S. Cars

- All options available
- Shipping anywhere
- U.S. plates secured
- Competitive prices

K&R Auto Expo[rt] 225 W 34 St., NYC 10001, USA Telephone: 212-736-8912 Telex: 238-921 KANDR UR

New TAX-FREE Cadillacs + Mercedes Range Rover + Blazer Camaros + Trans Am and other makes same day registration possible

ICZKOVITS, Claridenstrasse 36, CH-8027 Zurich Tel: 01/202 76 10. Telex: 53[...]

BMW CONCESSIONNAIRES LTD., the U.K. importers can offer free from stock BMWs in RHD U.S. and Australian specification. New special prices for 1979 models paid for in US dollars. Call today: Export Division, 56 Park Lane, London W1Y 3DA. Tel: 01-6[...] Telex: 261360.

BUY DIRECT FROM GM DEALER Canadian dollars all GM [...] retail, wholesale, tax free. [...] Motors, 925, Laurentian Bl[vd.], [...] al, Canada Telex: 05827606.

BOOMERANG MOTORS Athens Your reliable friendly car supplier [in] Greece & Middle East. 129 Vas. S[ofias] Ave. Tel.: 6428 616, Tlx.: 21 47[...]

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

HOMESHIP MOVERS. 127 Bd [Lafay]ette, Paris-10e. Tel.: 794 49 92 [...] Frances. Also small/medium moving.

PAGE 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS